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MUCH LESS COTTON PLANTED IN EGYPT THIS YEAR.

Area for 1921 Placed at About 1,400,000 Acres—Year's Production Estimated. at Around 500,000,000 Pounds.

The area planted to cotton in Egypt for 1921 was considerably restricted by the decree of the Egyptian Government issued December, 1920 (see THE MARKET REPORTER for Feb. 5, p. 96), and as a consequence of that law and the general instability of the cotton market, the area under cultivation is estimated at 26% less than last year, according to the American consul at Alexandria.

The planting of cotton in Egypt started in April but was considerably retarded in all parts of the country. In Lower Egypt, which comprises an average of 77% of the total cotton acreage, the delay varied from 15 to 20 days, and in Upper Egypt and the Fayum planting was about three weeks late. The cool weather and rains at the end of February and the first half of March had much to do in delaying preparation of the land for planting. The uncertainty of foreign demand and the fall in cotton prices were, however, largely responsible for delay in planting.

Area About Same as in 1918.

It is estimated that for both Upper and Lower Egypt the total area which has now been planted to cotton is about 1,400,000 acres or approximately the same area that was planted in 1918. Almost the entire acreage in Lower Egypt has been sown to Sakillarides and although germination has been fairly normal resowing has been necessary on a large scale. The plants are backward in all parts of the country but are reported in good condition.

The following table shows the acreage under cultivation in cotton in Egypt from 1914 to 1920, inclusive, with the quantity of cotton produced and the average yield per acre:

Year.	Area.	Quantity produced.	Average yield per acre.
	Acres.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1914	1,823,070	665,420,530	365
1915	1,231,072	491,197,728	399
1916	1,718,421	520,681,563	303
1917	1,741,048	645,928,808	371
1918	1,365,563	497,064,932	364
1919	1,633,461	624,082,102	382
1920	1,897,416	637,631,776	336

Indications now are that the carryover from the present crop will be about 50%, or in

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

The week's live-stock markets witnessed gains on most classes of live stock except lambs. Increased receipts were readily absorbed, an excellent shipping demand taking care of fat cattle and hogs. Fresh meat markets were steady with higher prices registered at some points (p. 386).

Wheat future prices gained steadily during the week. Cash wheat failed to keep up with the futures. Corn prices held steady (p. 398).

Substantially increased receipts and a generally lower price trend were the features of the fruit and vegetable markets (p. 391).

Butter prices gained during most of the week, though a slight reaction took place toward the close. Lower prices and good quality were factors in making country cheese markets active (p. 394).

Hay markets continued dull and weak. The markets for feedstuffs were also reported lifeless (p. 397).

Cotton prices for both spots and futures sagged slightly (p. 396).

The public stockyards report for May appears in this issue (pp. 388 and 389).

MILK PRODUCTION IN 1920 ABOUT 90,000,000,000 POUNDS.

Annual Statement Shows Output to Be Nearly That of 1919—Utilization of Milk Also Shown.

The total production of milk in the United States for 1920 is estimated at 89,658,000,000 lbs. in the annual statement compiled by the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This amount is practically the same as for 1919, the production for that year having been placed at 90,057,500,000 lbs. The production of milk was decreased from 100 gals. per capita in 1919 to 98 gals. (848 lbs.) in 1920. There was a decrease in the number of milk cows in the country during the year. According to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, there were on farms 23,619,000 milk cows on Jan. 1, 1920, and 23,321,000 on Jan. 1, 1921, a decrease of 298,000. The number of cows other than on farms was estimated as 1,400,000 for 1919, but for the year 1920 the number was prorated from census figures as 1,200,000.

Per Capita Consumption.

The consumption of fluid milk fluctuated during 1920. In the first part of the season there was an abundance of milk and the consumption was larger than that of previous years. However, during the period of industrial depression that marked the closing days of 1920, milk consumption rapidly de-

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BUREAU WILL EXTEND RADIO MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

Reports Will be Sent From Four Additional Wireless Plants Through Cooperation of the Post Office Department.

Reports of the country's principal agricultural markets are to be sent broadcast by radio to farmers in 31 States beginning June 20, according to the plans of the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

The bureau's radio market news service, it will be remembered, was inaugurated Dec. 15, 1920, when through the assistance of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, reports were dispatched from that bureau's wireless plant at Washington. Through the cooperation of the Post Office Department this service was augmented on Apr. 15 by the sending of radio reports from Washington, D. C., Bellefonte, Pa., St. Louis, and Omaha. And now through the further cooperation of the Post Office Department that department's wireless plants at Cincinnati, North Platte, Nebr., Rock Springs, Wyo., and Elko, Nev., are also to be placed at the disposal of the Bureau of Markets for the sending of its radio market reports daily except Sundays and legal holidays. The Bellefonte, Pa., station, however, will be discontinued after June 20.

Names of States Covered.

Allowing a transmitting radius of 300 to 400 miles to each of the seven wireless stations mentioned makes it possible to cover a strip of territory from New York State to the Pacific coast some 600 to 800 miles in width. Thus farmers living in the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Arkansas, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho, Oklahoma, Nevada, and California will be able, if the proper receiving equipment be available, to receive the bureau's reports. Under ideal conditions these reports can also be received in parts of Texas, Washington, South Carolina, North Dakota, and Connecticut, though officials in charge of the work hardly hope that these States will be able to intercept the reports regularly.

Most of the market news now being sent by radio relates to live stock except in the East where the fruit and vegetable markets are also covered. It is hoped, however, that in the near future the radio news service can be further extended, especially in the case of grain. Grain quotations at the present time

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Live Stock and Meats

ADVANCES CHALKED UP ON WEEK'S LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Comparatively Healthy Undertone Prevails Throughout Past Week—Lamb Prices Decline.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

Barring a not unexpected decline in lamb prices and a continued, more or less dormant market for stock and feeding cattle, live-stock trade displayed a comparatively healthy undertone during the week ending June 11. An excellent eastern shipping demand for both fat cattle and hogs prevailed at leading western markets and increased receipts over the curtailed marketings of the week previous were well received. Closing prices were at practically the highest levels of the week.

Despite rather burdensome lard stocks and the fact that the season when the price spread between packing and light hogs usually widens is at hand, prices of heavy, lard hogs advanced more than other classes and the range became the narrowest of the season.

Cattle Price Range Widens.

The cattle market was featured by a seasonal widening of the price range between dry-feds and "slippery" grass stock that was particularly evident in the trade on she stock. Cessation of the marketward movement of Texas sheep and an increased demand for breeding ewes helped to stabilize matured sheep prices. With Tennessee and Kentucky stock running freely, natives from Missouri and other sections arriving in greater numbers, and with the season's movement from Idaho inaugurated by the arrival at Omaha of several shipments, lamb prices declined sharply.

The week's receipts at ten markets totaled approximately 170,000 cattle, 599,500 hogs, and 216,000 sheep, increases of 36,000 cattle, 204,600 hogs and 46,600 sheep over the previous week, and of 39,100 cattle, 44,100 hogs, and 81,700 sheep over the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—After a weak opening, due partly to liberal receipts at Chicago, the fat cattle market subsequently responded to more moderate marketings and a healthy shipping demand. The close found prices on good to best dry-feds steady to a shade stronger than a week earlier at Chicago and Omaha with other classes little changed. Net declines for the week at other points were confined almost entirely to low grade she stock and common, light, grassy steers.

Beef steer quality held up comparatively well at Chicago, where good and choice dry-fed bullocks formed a good percentage of the supply, but grassy and short-fed kinds were plentiful at most points and the spread in prices showed a tendency to widen further.

The week's run at Chicago carried a comparatively liberal portion of weighty long-fed steers that proved extremely slow sellers early in the week when such kinds sold down close to the year's lowest levels but later on general trade showed a much better tone with eastern killers and exporters competing strongly for supplies. During the first ten days of June practically 2,000 fat cattle were bought at Chicago for export while eastern shippers took a more generous percentage of the receipts than at any time during the recent past.

Reports from many sections of the Middle West indicate a comparatively moderate number of cattle on full feed and the trade is not without confidence in the ability of the market at least to hold prevailing prices on the better killing classes. Bullish sentiment, however, is not pronounced because industrial conditions, while gradually improving, are against the market, and the movement of grass cattle will soon increase in volume.

The movement of Kansas grass cattle which should get under way early in July is expected to have a greater influence on the market for grain-fed steers than ordinarily because these cattle went on grass in much better condition than usual and pastures have been good. For these reasons the stock should be good enough to compete at market with dry-feds.

Range Cattle Expected July 15.

It is reported that initial offerings of northwestern range cattle will reach central markets around July 15. Cattle wintered well in that region, grass has been good, and while the marketward movement is expected to be considerably below normal owing to the shortage of cattle in the Northwest, a larger percentage of the offerings is expected to show good beef condition than was the case a year ago.

A spread of $7.50 to $8.50 took the bulk of beef steers at Chicago during the week. Few that would clear through regular market channels as carcass beef dropped down to $7 and on the week's low spot long-fed 1,600-lb to 1,700-lb. steers were draggy at $7.85 to $8.25 according to quality. Best 1,600-lb. cattle reached $8.40 toward the week-end, however, and some averaging 1,526 lbs. sold up to $8.75. Best 1,208-lb. cattle reached $9 and the same price was recorded for light mixed yearlings of choice quality but lacking high finish. Mixed 680-lb. yearlings sold upward to $9.25 at East St. Louis, but the top on matured steers was $8.75 and at Kansas City $8.80. Bulk of beef steers at these points and at Omaha cleared between $6.75 and $8.25.

East St. Louis reported sales of South Texas steers at $5.75 to $6.75 while at Kansas City plain 900-lb to 1,100-lb. grassers sold on the week's low spot at $6 to $6.25 with cutter grades down to $5 and $5.50 in load lots.

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FRESH MEAT PRICES CHANGE BUT SLIGHTLY DURING WEEK.

Decreased Offerings and Extremely Light Holdovers Principal Factors in Strengthening Markets.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

During the week ending June 10, fresh meat prices both at Chicago and eastern markets showed but slight changes compared with the close of the previous week. The general tone of the market, however, was somewhat stronger, due principally to decreased offerings, together with extremely light holdovers in the hands of jobbers and retailers at the beginning of the week. Boston was the strongest point throughout the week.

Beef.—Influenced by fairly broad but conservative buying on the part of both jobbers and retailers, beef opened firm at Chicago on Monday while prices at eastern markets were unevenly higher than the previous week's close. Offerings were somewhat lighter than during recent weeks. Quality consisted mostly of good and medium grade steers with few choice included in the offerings. The average weight of cows decreased slightly.

No Widening of Prices.

Although limited numbers of grass cattle were on sale at all markets, the spread in prices between the common and choice grades showed no indication of widening. Compared with the previous week's close, Boston gained $1 to $1.25 on both steers and cows while other markets were unchanged. Philadelphia advanced $1 on bulls while New York and Chicago declined $1. Boston was unchanged for the week.

Kosher beef prices at eastern markets were barely steady, although closing prices were the same as a week earlier. Chicago showed a decline of 50¢ for the week.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were only moderate at all markets. Under a fairly steady demand that lasted throughout the week, prices were firm but unchanged at New York and Chicago. Boston registered gains of $2 to $4, while Philadelphia was $1 higher on choice and unchanged on other grades.

Lamb.—Offerings of lamb at eastern markets were considerably lighter than during recent weeks. The supply at Chicago was

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 11.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	248	$7.89	235	$8.07	239	$8.17	238	$8.05	234	$8.16	253	$8.06	241	$8.04	235	$7.85	244	$14.25
E. St. Louis	200	7.95	198	7.98	200	8.19	203	8.07	203	8.02	202	7.96	201	8.02	204	7.90	197	14.59
Kansas City	221	7.40	214	7.48	204	7.66	221	7.67	218	7.84	223	7.90	214	7.56	218	7.41	211	14.05
Omaha	248	7.24	254	7.36	258	7.53	258	7.46	253	7.57	248	7.53	254	7.45	256	7.25	244	13.68
S. St. Paul	254	7.38	247	7.60	253	7.78	249	7.65	245	7.72	232	7.75	250	7.63	246	7.43	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 11.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	74,852	21,124	53,728	162,797	32,772	130,025	80,016	7,385	72,631
East St. Louis	23,420	9,105	9,994	87,045	41,207	33,873	37,417	18,878	16,195
Indianapolis [1]	12,674	6,491	5,567	73,265	37,237	33,175	6,414	5,114	773
Kansas City	36,455	15,654	23,340	56,792	15,086	42,567	29,140	5,653	26,384
Oklahoma City	3,327	1,198	2,166	7,853	1,055	7,168	548	56	375
Omaha	28,932	10,126	18,806	62,188	11,781	50,407	29,716	3,789	25,927
St. Joseph [1]	9,694	2,584	7,334	40,192	5,408	35,146	18,479	1,715	16,303
St. Paul	15,270	4,029	11,344	33,831	8,352	24,830	5,807	3,895	1,700
Sioux City	9,745	4,718	5,731	38,602	13,011	25,563	1,716	680	1,142
Wichita [1]	6,654	5,256	1,173	8,973	280	8,698	469	360	43
Total	221,023	80,285	139,188	571,538	166,189	391,452	209,722	47,525	161,473
Previous week	171,967	65,517	104,619	374,223	113,984	262,694	157,552	34,516	127,279

[1] Week ending Friday, June 10.

only moderate. Few choice spring lamb or yearling type were included. The bulk of supplies consisted of common and medium grades. Demand for the better grades was fairly active and prices were steady to slightly higher than the previous week's close. Fairly liberal offerings of Argentine and New Zealand frozen lamb were on sale at Boston and New York.

Compared with the previous week's close, Boston gained $1 on yearling lamb while spring lamb was unchanged. Chicago gained $1 on the better grades of spring lamb with poorer grades of spring lamb and good and choice yearling type lamb steady. Common and medium grades of yearling type declined $1. New York and Philadelphia were practically unchanged on all classes and grades.

Mutton.—Offerings of mutton showed a substantial decrease at all markets. Demand for the desirable weights was fairly active, while heavy weights were hard to move even at the comparatively low prices prevailing.

Compared with a week ago, Chicago showed a general decline of $2 while Boston was $1 lower. New York advanced $1 to $3 on good and medium grades and declined $1 on common. Philadelphia registered gains of $2 on all grades.

Pork.—Monday's advances at eastern markets failed to hold after midweek. However, the extremely weak tone that prevailed during the past several weeks was somewhat stronger. Demand was fairly steady throughout the week, although individual purchases were light.

Compared with the previous week's close, Philadelphia showed gains of $1 to $2 on loins while New York and Boston were unchanged. Chicago declined $1 for the week.

Wool Imports at Boston and New York During Week Total 71,185 Pounds.

A total of 68,647 lbs. of wool, valued at $23,460, was imported at Boston during the week ending June 11. At New York the imports of wool totaled 2,538 lbs., valued at $6,360 during the week. No imports were reported for Philadelphia.

Summary of Stockyard Report for May.

Except sheep and lambs, the minus sign was a striking feature of the report of movements of live stock in the United States during the month of May.

Information gathered by the U. S. Bureau of Markets covering 69 important live-stock markets shows that receipts, stocker and feeder shipments, and local slaughter of cattle and calves and hogs decreased materially during the past month compared with May, 1920. Receipts and local slaughter of sheep and lambs increased just as they have during every month of the current year to date. Even there, however, stocker and feeder shipments fell far short of those of the corresponding month in 1920.

Receipts of cattle, though somewhat larger than during April, were 240,000 head, or 13% less than those of May a year ago. That a comparative shortage of cattle exists in the United States seems to be indicated by the fact that receipts during every one of the last 11 months have shown a decrease compared with the corresponding period a year previous. The total decrease for the first five months of the year amounted to 927,000 head. That the shortage is most pronounced in the great range sections of the country seems to be indicated by the fact

(Concluded on page 388, column 1.)

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$8.10	$8.10	$7.80	$7.75	$7.50
Bulk of sales	7.80- 8.05	7.80- 8.00	7.35- 7.70	7.00- 7.60	7.10- 7.50
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	7.75- 8.00	7.50- 7.90	7.20- 7.60	7.00- 7.40	7.15- 7.35
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	7.85- 8.10	7.75- 8.00	7.25- 7.75	7.25- 7.70	7.25- 7.50
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	7.90- 8.10	7.65- 8.10	7.25- 7.80	7.40- 7.75	7.35- 7.50
Light lights (130-150 lbs. (common-choice	7.90- 8.10	7.75- 8.00	7.15- 7.75		
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.30- 7.75	6.50- 7.00	6.25- 7.00	6.75- 7.00	7.00- 7.15
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	7.10- 7.30	6.00- 6.50	5.50- 6.25	6.00- 6.75	6.50- 6.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.40- 8.00	7.25- 8.00			
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)		7.00- 7.50	7.25- 8.25	7.50- 8.00	7.75- 8.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.50- 9.25	8.35- 8.75	8.15- 8.90	8.00- 8.75	
Good	8.15- 8.50	7.90- 8.60	7.75- 8.30	7.65- 8.00	7.50- 8.00
Medium	7.60- 8.15	7.10- 7.90	7.25- 7.75	7.25- 7.65	6.75- 7.50
Common	6.75- 7.60	6.50- 7.10	6.15- 7.25	6.50- 7.25	6.25- 6.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.65- 9.35	8.50- 9.25	8.30- 9.00	8.25- 9.00	
Good	8.25- 8.65	8.00- 8.50	7.70- 8.40	7.75- 8.25	8.00- 8.50
Medium	7.50- 8.25	7.10- 8.00	7.15- 7.70	7.15- 7.75	7.00- 8.00
Common	6.50- 7.50	6.00- 7.10	5.90- 7.10	6.00- 7.15	6.00- 7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.75- 8.50	5.25- 9.00	4.25- 7.35	5.00- 8.00	5.00- 8.00
Cows, common-choice	4.25- 7.25	4.00- 6.50	3.50- 6.25	4.25- 6.75	4.00- 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.25- 6.50	3.75- 6.25	3.25- 5.50	3.50- 6.50	3.50- 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.25- 4.25	2.00- 4.25	1.75- 3.50	1.50- 4.25	1.50- 3.50
Canner steers	3.00- 4.25	3.00- 4.00	2.25- 4.00	2.50- 4.00	2.50- 4.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.50- 9.75	6.50- 9.75	6.00- 8.75	6.50- 9.50	4.50- 7.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00- 7.75	4.00- 8.50	4.00- 7.75	4.50- 8.00	3.50- 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 up, common-choice	6.50- 7.75	5.50- 7.25	6.40- 7.85	6.50- 7.75	5.50- 7.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	6.25- 7.60	5.25- 7.00	6.10- 7.60	6.00- 7.50	5.00- 7.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.50- 7.40	3.50- 6.75	4.00- 7.35	4.75- 7.25	4.50- 6.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25- 5.75	2.85- 5.75	2.75- 5.90	3.00- 5.75	3.25- 5.25
Calves—					
Good and choice		6.00- 6.50	5.75- 7.50	6.50- 7.75	
Common and medium		4.00- 6.00	3.00- 5.75	4.50- 6.50	
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.25-11.00	8.00-10.00	7.50- 9.50	8.00- 9.50	8.00- 9.75
85 lbs. up, common-choice	7.50-10.75	7.50- 9.75	6.75- 9.25	7.50- 9.25	7.00- 9.50
Culls and common	5.00- 8.00	4.75- 7.75	4.50- 7.00	5.00- 7.75	4.50- 6.50
Feeding lambs				5.75- 7.25	
Spring lambs	10.50-12.50	8.50-11.25	8.00-11.00	10.25-12.00	7.50-11.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	6.50- 9.75	6.00- 8.00	5.50- 8.00	6.25- 8.25	6.00- 8.00
Wethers, medium-prime	4.00- 5.50		3.25- 4.50	3.75- 4.75	3.50- 4.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	2.75- 4.50	3.00- 4.00	2.50- 3.50	3.00- 3.75	2.50- 3.75
Culls and common	1.00- 2.75	1.00- 2.50	1.00- 2.25	1.00- 2.75	1.00- 2.25
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	2.50- 5.50				

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	June 14.	June 7.	May 17.	June 14.	June 7.	May 17.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50-17.50	$16.50-17.50	$17.00-18.00	$16.50-17.00	$17.50-18.00	$16.00-16.50
Good	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.50-16.00	15.50-16.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-15.50
Medium	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-15.50	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Common	12.00-13.00	12.00 13.00	13.00-14.00	11.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-13.50
Cows—						
Good	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.00	12.50-13.00
Common	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	
Bulls—						
Good				11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	
Medium				10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-12.50
Common	8.50- 9.00	8.50- 9.00	10.00-10.50	8.00- 9.00	8.50- 9.50	11.00-11.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring	28.00-30.00	28.00-29.00	28.00-30.00	26.00-28.00	28.00-34.00	28.00-30.00
Choice	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-28.00	28.00-31.00	26.00-27.00
Good	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	24.00-26.00	26.00-28.00	25.00-26.00
Medium	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-21.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	22.00-24.00
Common	14.00-17.00	14.00-17.00	15.00-18.00	16.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	
Mutton—						
Good	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	12.00-14.00	11.00-13.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	15.00-16.00
Common	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	5.00- 9.00	7.00- 9.00	12.00-13.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	
Good	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.50-16.50	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	13.00-14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	19.00-20.00	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-23.00
10-12 lbs. average	18.00-19.00	22.00-22.50	19.00-20.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-22.00
12-14 lbs. average	17.00-18.00	19.00-21.00	17.00-18.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	19.00-21.00
14-16 lbs. average	16.00-17.00	18.00-20.00	15.00-16.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-19.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	13.00-14.00	17.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	12.50-14.00	13.00-14.00	11.00-13.00	13.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	12.50-13.00	12.50-13.00	10.00-11.00			
6-8 lbs. average	12.00-12.50	12.00-12.50	8.00- 9.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00
Butts—						
Boneless					19.00-20.00	
Boston style	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	14.50-16.00	15.00-16.00

SUMMARY OF STOCKYARDS REPORT.

(Concluded from page 387.)

that receipts at such markets as Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Fort Worth, Tex., show the greatest relative decreases. May receipts at the first two points were less than half those of a year ago.

Hog receipts were the lightest for any month since October, 1920. Incidentally, they were 888,000 head, or 21% less than during May last year. The odd circumstance which has been responsible for alternate increases and decreases during each succeeding month of the year was again in force. It is of interest to note in this connection, however, that total receipts for the first five months of 1921 were 1,232,000 under those of the corresponding period in 1920. Sheep and lamb receipts increased 29% or 428,600 head over those of a year

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR MAY.

[69 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	1,253	4,947	133	228	22	114	1,120	4,719	1,008	4,264	40	85				
Amarillo, Tex.	20,767	34,338	36		17,416	31,071	20,731	34,338	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	54	269
Atlanta, Ga.	2,648	1,718	2,211	1,718	116		321		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			69	1,159
Augusta, Ga.	955	1,193	605	523	158	528	337	670	254	196	232	196	25		46	68
Baltimore, Md.	23,683	22,184	14,770	19,481	50	150	8,913	2,703	12,116	9,713	5,332	7,670			151	173
Billings, Mont.	(2)	81	(2)	1	(2)		(2)		(2)	14	(2)		(2)		(2)	6
Birmingham, Ala.	1,151	855	1,109	800			42	55	89	134	89	134				
Boston, Mass.	6,053	6,183	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	3,803	4,723	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	61,595	55,104	17,941	16,051	230	393	43,087	39,053	34,783	30,694	10,738	10,394			2,903	3,313
Chattanooga, Tenn.	701	746	584	523	117	223	117	223	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	50	1,675					50	1,675	(1)	(1)					20	88
Chicago, Ill.	284,236	325,644	192,194	221,000	17,241	24,783	92,042	104,644	75,098	78,617	73,283	77,662			2,893	5,468
Cincinnati, Ohio.	36,606	38,196	28,089	23,971	1,736	1,679	8,517	14,225	16,899	18,566	11,628	8,499			350	1,427
Cleveland, Ohio.	22,248	18,696	20,064	16,623	810	68	2,184	2,073	13,968	12,930	13,013	12,126			300	580
Columbia, S. C.	232	459	232	459					13		13					
Columbus, Ohio.	327	179	225	122			102	57	310	119	208	119				
Dallas, Tex.	720	465	720	465					171	120	171	120				
Dayton, Ohio.	1,972	2,381	1,940	1,951			32	430	768	719	768	623				
Denver, Colo.	40,916	88,952	11,094	10,448	22,968	75,363	29,165	76,395	3,621	4,471	2,249	1,778	1,083	2,547	367	1,369
Detroit, Mich.	16,967	21,720	15,693	19,337	430	353	1,274	2,388	9,176	12,004	8,778	10,873	6		84	127
Dublin, Ga.	122	313					107	354	(1)	(1)						
East St. Louis, Ill.	70,421	70,175	33,972	55,224	6,778	6,233	36,449	14,951	19,864	14,215	9,730	13,596	386	249	3,482	5,596
El Paso, Tex.	15,991	23,928	1,550	1,126	15,069	18,455	15,069	23,575	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	64	543
Emeryville, Calif.	2,827	2,983	2,827	2,983					571	511	571	511				
Evansville, Ind.	2,164	3,143	1,659	1,842		107	505	1,301	828	1,723	633	702		51		28
Fort Worth, Tex.	79,077	121,218	31,430	55,928	18,788	17,911	46,698	71,113	21,706	17,494	12,499	10,986	1,977	2,232	205	1,027
Fostoria, Ohio.	915	805	158	341	46	144	982	354	764	530	78	320				
Indianapolis, Ind.	39,835	47,059	19,168	21,672	1,646	3,017	20,667	25,397	17,398	18,929	4,515	5,301			281	655
Jacksonville, Fla.	362	526	362	339				187	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Jersey City, N. J.	74,494	60,970	73,723	60,970			771		41,648	28,909	41,648	28,909			14	373
Kansas City, Mo.	166,839	136,793	91,730	82,254	38,699	35,835	66,011	49,173	18,146	16,122	15,806	15,459	997	739	2,350	3,447
Knoxville, Tenn.	940	1,730	727	561	213	1,116	213	1,169	175	(1)	136	(1)	39	(1)	99	292
La Fayette, Ind.	1,559	1,530	747	636	52	39	814	894	875	885	285	311	7	6		
Lancaster, Pa.	7,839	14,719	2,736	117			5,103	14,592	115	3,407	20	78			46	542
Loransport, Ind.	234	30	15		65		246	30	48	20	13					
Louisville, Ky.	15,318	14,157	6,871	8,146	1,617	2,163	8,447	6,011	7,589	6,812	2,342	4,210			141	597
Marion, Ohio.	454	3,473	52	90			399	3,383	212	2,558	40	80			105	184
Memphis, Tenn.	548	1,885	288		198	553	260	1,844	170	262	93		13		263	2,308
Milwaukee, Wis.	47,100	46,346	44,693	41,667	1,057	2,509	2,441	4,679	41,369	40,154	40,959	37,880	356	1,722	143	292
Montgomery, Ala.	2,876	4,331	317	276	805	2,973	2,559	4,150	385	306	56	54	6	73		576
Moultrie, Ga.	738	(2)	27	(2)		(2)	711	(2)		(2)		(2)	(2)	(2)		
Nashville, Tenn.	6,144	6,261	3,771	4,218	560	1,135	2,373	2,043	2,237	2,185	1,275	1,924		68		
Nebraska City, Nebr.	108	110			60		108	110	60	(1)			60		24	40
New Brighton, Minn.		95				59		95								
New Orleans, La.	15,516	15,795	12,540	12,474	1,626	1,674	2,209	3,024	8,517	7,258	6,688	5,388	(1)	(1)		82
New York, N. Y.	35,504	43,108	35,104	43,045			400	67	29,941	36,084	29,941	36,062			42	39
Ogden, Utah.	928	1,505	470	420	130	752	458	1,085	8	68	9	20		34	133	271
Oklahoma, Okla.	22,194	32,560	12,086	18,421	5,799	10,600	8,924	13,723	4,652	2,635	3,620	2,382	122	496	37	315
Omaha, Nebr.	104,544	109,036	71,706	68,915	12,559	19,091	31,918	40,121	3,756	3,826	1,593	1,987		(1)	334	764
Pasco, Wash.	217	414					217	414	(1)	(1)						69
Peoria, Ill.	3,752	3,007	1,630	1,514	92		2,122	1,493	1,509	1,183	635	886	4		26	20
Philadelphia, Pa.	22,211	22,501	22,127	22,180			84	321	10,933	13,051	10,899	12,932			81	415
Pittsburgh, Pa.	49,803	55,276	17,089	17,419			34,191	37,542	20,047	24,459	10,705	10,841			443	2,049
Portland, Oreg.	9,664	11,465	5,489	5,266	182	1,479	3,109	4,204	730	1,426	410	1,132			182	118
Pueblo, Colo.	5,425	44,963	173			947	5,333	44,065	(1)	(1)				(1)	44	309
Richmond, Va.	2,257	2,143	1,375	1,639	257	46	882	504	828	487	476	371	52		634	932
St. Joseph, Mo.	37,709	45,482	25,859	28,000	4,701	3,532	11,674	18,144	4,569	4,142	4,409	3,681	163	137	398	1,339
St. Paul, Minn.	69,744	83,237	46,550	49,453	13,167	24,461	21,217	34,071	34,524	35,858	31,418	32,628	351	2,439	324	271
Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,096	4,457	2,019	646	881	2,945	2,250	3,811	97	139	222	39	21	199	114	178
San Antonio, Tex.	10,347	19,020	2,798	3,005	1,692	4,568	7,549	16,015	3,338	2,473	933	1,335	402	203	61	1,141
Seattle, Wash.	4,036	3,625	3,953	3,384			83	241	142	409	142	409			29	238
Sioux City, Iowa.	47,555	56,085	25,120	23,054	13,343	14,241	21,276	34,365	2,106	1,740	1,998	1,620	106	92	176	880
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	488	432	263	177	20	49	174	272	33	7	10	4	8			
Spokane, Wash.	4,822	4,945	2,220	2,016	746	2,505	2,660	2,955	183	582	104	371	25	207	98	361
Tacoma, Wash.	1,814	1,271	1,485	1,395				7	16	3	16	6				
Toledo, Ohio.	2,364	5,736	1,074	2,213	1	43	1,290	3,523	1,198	2,968	726	1,308			36	942
Washington, D. C.	2,525	2,467	2,503	2,437	22	30	22	30	1,341	1,252	1,341	1,252				
Wichita, Kans.	25,916	16,340	5,224	5,327	11,745	8,376	19,369	11,013	2,678	(1)	889	(1)	916	(1)	744	1,734
Erie, Pa.	(2)	4,997	(2)	1,233	(2)		(2)	3,734	(2)	2,793	(2)	738	(2)		(2)	507
Total.	1,541,266	1,778,183	923,293	985,754	213,880	322,915	596,398	783,792	477,436	475,159	364,455	365,992	7,125	11,395	18,401	43,481
Increase or decrease.	−236,917		−62,461		−109,055		−187,394		2,277		−1,537		−4,270		−25,080	
Per cent.	−13.3		−6.3		−33.8		−23.9		0.5		−0.4		−37.5		−57.7	
Total for first 5 months ending with May.	7,431,412	8,358,970	4,485,907	4,951,441	1,053,157	1,396,887	2,879,995	3,339,831	2,085,420	2,097,137	1,579,259	1,615,250	29,565	57,047	164,037	438,519
Increase or decrease.	−927,558		−465,534		−338,730		−459,836		−11,717		−35,991		−27,482		−274,482	
Per cent.	−11.1		−9.4		−24.2		−13.8		−0.6		−2.2		−48.2		−62.6	

[1] Calves included. [2] Stockyards not in operation. [3] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

ago, making the total increase for the year to date 1,349,000 head, or 18%.

If stocker and feeder shipments are a safe criterion by which to judge prospective supplies of meat animals, it would seem that no material increase in such supplies should be expected in the near future. Stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves decreased 109,000 head or 34% during May and 339,000 head or 24% during the first five months of 1921 compared with the corresponding period last year. Similar shipments of hogs decreased 41% during May compared with May last year and 36% since Jan. 1, 1921, compared with the corresponding five months of 1920. In the case of sheep and lambs, stocker and feeder shipments were 81,000 head or 55% less than during May, 1920. The decrease for the five months' period amounted to 596,000 head or 55%.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR MAY—Continued.

[69 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	8	307	8	139				168		37		25				12
Amarillo, Tex.	423	1,456					423	1,456	1,213	14,337				4,843	1,213	14,337
Atlanta, Ga.	3,210	5,797	2,128	5,797			1,082		468	278	85	278			383	
Augusta, Ga.	595	226	467	154	56		170	72	29	32	19	32				
Baltimore, Md.	106,300	97,110	88,091	89,744			18,209	7,366	53,082	12,988	15,256	8,764			37,726	4,224
Billings, Mont.	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	72	(1)		(1)		(1)	
Birmingham, Ala.	2,013	2,008	2,013	2,008					135	106	135	106				
Boston, Mass.	962	1,395	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	19	34	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Buffalo, N. Y.	131,277	107,066	56,877	53,916		12	73,280	53,150	81,019	70,251	11,949	12,674	135	1,652	68,065	57,577
Chattanooga, Tenn.	783	884	783	884					68	52	68	13		39		39
Cheyenne, Wyo.									900	30,300					900	30,300
Chicago, Ill.	583,374	739,230	491,919	579,605	157		91,455	159,625	329,761	226,440	255,104	173,455	6,136	15,517	74,657	52,985
Cincinnati, Ohio.	123,204	144,709	77,875	75,395	109	557	45,329	69,314	45,231	10,709	13,896	4,961			31,335	5,748
Cleveland, Ohio.	76,505	87,447	56,471	37,154			20,034	50,293	20,393	19,230	15,118	11,577	503		5,275	7,653
Columbia, S. C.	81	278	81	278					32	62	32	62				
Columbus, Ohio.	6,619	5,817	1,351	1,069		149	5,230	4,748	105	20	105	20				
Dallas, Tex.	4,217	5,254	4,217	5,254					125	57	125	57				
Dayton, Ohio.	10,193	10,491	5,491	6,189			4,702	4,302	434	453	434	378				75
Denver, Colo.	36,984	37,624	34,615	33,429	1,029	2,949	1,029	3,042	58,164	53,873	10,683	17,392	32,159	38,990	48,575	57,496
Detroit, Mich.	32,031	52,070	26,842	45,394	1,068	210	5,189	6,676	9,215	11,780	8,376	10,121	177	243	839	1,659
Dublin, Ga.	214	173					195	460								
East St. Louis, Ill.	262,788	318,351	116,672	229,054	5,238	5,595	146,116	89,297	67,642	39,675	33,265	31,718	1,882	2,936	34,377	7,937
El Paso, Tex.	1,724	2,203	1,276	921	128	633	442	1,288	14,011	34,869	726	33	280	6,966	12,429	34,818
Emeryville, Calif.	1,678	984	1,678	984					12,138	11,740	12,138	11,740				
Evansville, Ind.	24,445	36,211	5,574	7,194	128	987	18,871	29,017	553	121	202	121			351	
Fort Worth, Tex.	30,478	37,470	23,794	27,781	3,284	1,531	6,779	6,317	87,947	88,615	29,084	42,562	4,701	13,660	58,765	52,338
Fostoria, Ohio.	8,967	10,315	350	1,028	32	550	8,817	9,287	619	1,209	32	10		321	608	1,199
Indianapolis, Ind.	221,310	253,854	106,081	140,292	2,163	2,954	115,229	113,562	6,712	3,688	1,990	1,793	129	303	4,722	1,275
Jacksonville, Fla.	36	7,271	33	5,363		114		1,908		758				524		758
Jersey City, N. J.	29,782	55,196	29,782	55,196					164,230	58,202	164,230	58,202				
Kansas City, Mo.	255,317	323,564	215,431	254,122	7,094	20,114	34,543	55,185	192,320	162,510	133,121	109,789	37,816	37,619	69,064	63,435
Knoxville, Tenn.	770	1,702	378	296	392		392	1,406	171	58	171	58				
La Fayette, Ind.	14,052	17,333	3,541	2,406	99	377	10,471	14,927	382	288	100	95	8		265	193
Lancaster, Pa.	3,264	29,769	2,480	609			784	29,160	895	23,613	96	86			799	23,527
Logansport, Ind.	3,104	2,017	101		168	46	3,101	2,017	35	7					35	7
Louisville, Ky.	35,906	41,377	12,349	9,356	316	799	23,557	32,021	52,827	8,219	5,407	1,435	210	431	47,420	6,784
Marion, Ohio.	6,103	21,134	1,105	1,010	181	182	5,011	19,858	114	2,500	69	87		90	45	2,391
Memphis, Tenn.	343	4,019	244		75	293	121	4,002	15	928	5		2		2	920
Milwaukee, Wis.	32,570	39,742	32,286	37,273			279	2,469	860	554	860	553				1
Montgomery, Ala.	4,879	8,030	116	342	598	656	4,281	8,051	233	293	80	70	15	27	153	169
Moultrie, Ga.	537	(2)	107	(2)		(2)	430	(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)
Nashville, Tenn.	36,582	67,151	8,134	4,680	598	4,647	28,448	62,471	60,970	18,503	4,599	1,551	630	274	56,371	16,952
Nebraska City, Nebr.	26,828	23,877	25,375	20,114	11		1,653	3,832								
New Brighton, Minn.		1,264				361		1,264	3,622						3,622	
New Orleans, La.	2,104	2,923	2,150	2,800	48	412	48	1,598	303	557	184	265	61	168	61	174
New York N. Y.	70,930	52,459	70,930	52,459					14,345	28,268	14,345	28,268				
Ogden, Utah.	9,554	11,051	3,866	4,144	105	1,382	5,688	6,907	129,794	131,557	330	775		10,350	129,464	130,782
Oklahoma, Okla.	48,078	54,298	44,436	47,345	552	1,311	2,706	3,990	2,289	510	910	152	133	194	998	328
Omaha, Nebr.	238,444	304,815	185,630	241,950	312		53,551	62,865	139,273	103,002	115,626	75,885	5,600		20,917	27,117
Pasco, Wash.		129						129	10,260	14,499				14,499	10,260	14,499
Peoria, Ill.	33,436	31,344	11,182	12,000	986		22,254	19,344	96	66	96	34				32
Philadelphia, Pa.	42,772	43,426	40,937	41,476			1,835	1,950	41,158	19,499	40,472	19,499			686	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150,816	233,102	36,115	32,959			114,422	199,983	77,409	70,208	14,854	7,832			62,475	63,112
Portland, Oreg.	11,766	17,771	6,987	9,993	834	2,835	4,366	7,551	34,796	28,411	13,314	8,075	346	10,567	18,132	19,155
Pueblo, Colo.	458	1,093					458	1,093	2,809	10,448				89	1,198	10,438
Richmond, Va.	10,161	21,765	10,132	21,682	29	33	29	83	1,019	1,577	932	1,059	18	493	78	518
St. Joseph, Mo.	139,685	224,369	121,058	177,037	447	864	18,330	45,217	64,023	44,534	56,812	35,127	5,077	9,521	7,179	10,355
St. Paul, Minn.	175,540	228,866	135,900	191,482	8,599	10,420	34,739	33,951	12,186	9,492	7,906	7,649	745	227	3,624	983
Salt Lake City, Utah.	5,683	4,800	2,808	4,115	683	187	3,633	685	64,688	41,793	5,752	790	52,169	41,003	84,841	41,603
San Antonio, Tex.	6,133	1,376	2,650	530	93		3,483	846	6,304	14,106	193	120	355	4,218	6,111	13,986
Seattle, Wash.	12,276	4,488	12,082	3,859	90	280	194	629	5,802	8,226	5,802	8,226				
Sioux City, Iowa.	133,570	232,066	82,842	140,665	1,430	2,736	50,195	91,773	10,146	15,992	9,621	7,380	68	6,593	426	8,393
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	34,117	30,952	1,407	82	156	124	32,773	29,241	102		100		2		2	
Spokane, Wash.	1,640	3,325	1,097	2,639	189	853	486	1,072	14,239	11,856	1,327	602	3,191	10,940	13,126	10,940
Tacoma, Wash.	6,415	3,541	5,526	3,325				258	5,267	3,692	4,317	2,733		541		543
Toledo, Ohio.	13,287	29,656	882	8,081	131	125	12,405	21,575	479	5,129	12	242	87		467	4,887
Washington, D. C.	7,206	8,581	7,206	8,581					3,024	1,109	3,024	1,109				
Wichita, Kans.	49,063	47,002	47,589	45,870	1,196	999	1,196	1,132	9,071	9,896	779	45	134	134	8,295	9,850
Erie, Pa.	(2)	14,408	(2)	2,183	(2)		(2)	12,225	(2)	6,273	(2)	138	(2)		(2)	6,135
Total.	3,321,590	4,209,782	2,269,531	2,789,687	38,804	66,277	1,038,493	1392,108	1,915,553	1487,541	1,014,368	705,844	152,749	233,973	926,276	817,964
Increase or decrease.	−888,192		−520,156		−27,473		−353,615		428,012		308,524		−81,224		108,312	
Per cent.	−21.1		−18.6		−41.5		−25.4		28.8		43.7		−34.7		13.2	
Total for first 5 months ending with May.	18,625,633	19857,442	12,119,439	12769,653	270,974	423,888	6,482,202	7004,487	8,647,443	7298,840	5,083,870	3949,622	493,271	1089,276	3595,825	5335,234
Increase or decrease.	−1,231,809		−650,214		−152,908		−522,285		1,348,603		1,143,248		−596,005		200,591	
Per cent.	−6.2		−5.1		−36.1		−7.5		18.5		29.2		−54.7		5.9	

[1] Stockyards not in operation.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Coneluded from page 386.)

Neither the financial situation nor the condition of the fat-cattle market was conducive to a broad demand for stock or feeding cattle. June usually witnesses a light trade on country account, and this month is proving no exception to the rule. With grazing conditions favorable in most sections the movement of stock and feeding cattle to primary markets is light but the demand is also light and centers chiefly on the higher quality grades of stock steers. The desired kinds are scarce and are selling up close to heavier weight cattle on the feeder order. During the past week the greater portion of the latter were in fair flesh condition and usually found their best outlet to killers. Common and plain stocker stuff found a very narrow market. Many prospective buyers of stock and feeding steers show a disposition to defer purchasing until the western range cattle run is under way or the future of the fat cattle market appears more clearly defined.

Stock steers closed 25¢ to 50¢ higher for the week at Kansas City but prices at other points under review were steady to lower. A 25¢ decline on both stockers and feeders was fairly general at Chicago. A large percentage of the she stock now reaching leading market centers is "grassy" and buyers are demanding greater price differentials between that class of stuff and the few grain-fed cows and heifers. That fact carries bulk transactions far below top quotations.

Well-conditioned dry-fed heifer yearlings and the few choice heavy kosher cows coming are, by virtue of their scarcity, selling high relative to steers. The bulk of the butcher cows and heifers at Chicago during the week cashed at $5 to $7, although choice, dry-fed heifer yearlings sold up to $8.50 and occasionally choice kosher cows to $7.25. Most of the grassy heifers sold there below $6, and grassy cows between $4 ane $5 were numerous. Canners and cutters were in light supply and narrow demand and sold largely between $2 and $3.75, with some canners down to $1.50 at St. Paul and Missouri River markets.

The bull market showed little or no change at most points. Veal calves lost part of the preceding week's sharp advance at East St. Louis, while other markets ranged from steady to unevenly higher. Receipts showed a material decrease compared with the liberal May run.

Good Tone to Hog Trade.

Hogs.—In the face of greatly increased receipts compared with the week previous, the hog trade carried a healthy undertone and prices at the close registered 50¢ to 75¢ higher than during the low spot of the last week in May.

The average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago returned to above the $8 line, reaching $8.04 against $7.85 for the week ending June 4. The shipping outlet broadened materially and included a considerable percentage of medium to strong weight butchers. This fact together with increased receipts of packing sows prevented the average weight from declining materially. The price spread on good grades, averaging from 300 lbs. down was very narrow, 15¢ to 20¢ covering bulk transactions at Chicago during a greater part of the week. Packing grades sold closer to good hogs than at any time in over six months.

Receipts at Chicago for the first ten days of June showed about 11% decrease compared with the same period last year. The avidity with which Chicago packers purchased hogs when prices approached the $8 mark seemed to indicate that that figure represented a profitable basis for their operations. The country showed a disposition to load freely on bulges, however, and choppy markets were the result. Some of the smaller killers who usually buy light hogs exclusively have shifted more to the light-weight butchers and even to medium to strong weight butchers.

Although East St. Louis closed 10¢ lower than the previous week end, other markets under review showed gains of 15¢ to 35¢, except Kansas City, where an upturn of 50¢ to 60¢ occurred. Tops on the week's final session were: Chicago $8.40, East St. Louis $8.15, Kansas City and St. Paul $8, and Omaha $7.95. Good fat pigs sold right up with good hogs, while stock pigs, after holding practically steady for over a month, declined 25¢ to 50¢ at Kansas City.

Sheep.—Prompt effacement of its recently acquired "bloom" occurred in the lamb market last week. This was coincident with a seasonal swelling of receipts of new crop lambs from various sections. The break followed further upturns on Monday, when the first Idaho lambs to reach central markets this season brought $13.75 at Omaha and best natives and Californias sold up to $13.75 and $13.85, respectively, at Chicago.

At the week-end $12.50 to $12.75 were regarded as outside quotations for best springers at Chicago, and prices there and at East St. Louis were $1 to $1.25 lower than a week earlier. Other markets showed sympathetic but somewhat less severe declines.

Aged lambs or yearlings, as they have been classified since June 15, also broke sharply at most points. At the close the best price quotable at Chicago for choice, handy, dry-feds—now virtually extinct—was $11.50 while grass-fat kinds sold below $10

Fat Sheep Advance at K. C.

Stoppage of the recently free movement of Texas sheep permitted a 25¢ to 50¢ advance on fat sheep at Kansas City but other markets under review closed steady to a quarter lower. Comparatively low prices and an anticipated demand for breeding ewes assisted in stabilizing sheep prices. The spread between sheep and lambs has been remarkably wide recently but the trade anticipates a narrowing of the gap chiefly through further declines in lamb prices.

Sales of fat ewes at Chicago were moderate during the week, ranging largely from $3.50 to $5 with heavy natives going at the lower quotation and virtually only choice handy range ewes selling up to $5. Buyers of breeding ewes secured native yearlings at $5 to $5.60 and obtained good mouthed ewes as low as $3 at Chicago with a few going at $2 and $2.50 at Kansas City.

Cull spring lambs sold largely to killers at $6 to $7 with a few loads of westerns leaving Chicago as feeders up to $7.50 and $8. Some thin, Arizonas sold at $6 at Kansas City. The demand for feeding stock has been very narrow thus far. The movement of new crop lambs from both southeastern and western territory is under way earlier this year than usual and without early and marked expansion in the demand for feeders it seems probable that a further downward revision of lamb prices will occur.

Opening, June 13.—Cattle trade at Chicago and Omaha was steady to 15¢ lower, other markets generally holding steady with strong spots at Kansas City and East St. Louis. Yearlings reached $9.15 at Chicago where best 1,275-lb. to 1,295-lb. steers sold at $8.90 and the bulk of beef steers of all weights sold at $7.50 to $8.65. Long yearlings topped at $8.90 at Kansas City.

Under liberal receipts hogs opened mostly 10¢ to 25¢ lower except at East St. Louis which was steady to 10¢ lower. The top was $8.20 at Chicago, $8.10 at East St. Louis, $7.95 at Kansas City and $7.75 at Omaha and St. Paul.

Spring lambs sold mostly a quarter lower at Kansas City and 25¢ to 50¢ lower at the other markets under review. Choice Idahos topped at $12.50 at Chicago where few natives passed $11.75. Idahos topped at $12 at Omaha while top natives brought $11.60 and $11.50 at Kansas City and East St. Louis, respectively. Sheep sold steady to lower. Top aged wethers sold at $5.50 and ewes at $4.50 at Chicago.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, June 10.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	3,439	.....	2,416
East St. Louis	2,392	1,167	718
Fort Worth	2,184	572	.....
Indianapolis	637	748	73
Kansas City	7,497	1,948	4,538
Oklahoma City	896	352	.....
Omaha	4,427	.....	1,137
St. Joseph	809	.....	1,266
St. Paul	3,084	1,465	110
Sioux City	2,423	291	680
Wichita	4,892	280	.....
Total	**32,680**	**6,763**	**10,938**
Previous week	24,926	5,657	10,009
Same week last year	20,013	7,290	28,810
State destination:			
Colorado	35	.....	.....
Illinois	3,297	1,372	1,491
Indiana	1,303	748	509
Iowa	4,527	1,521	943
Kansas	4,223	280	918
Kentucky	183	.....	491
Louisiana	163	.....	.....
Maryland	34	.....	.....
Michigan	593	.....	165
Minnesota	1,236	708	450
Missouri	2,805	791	2,839
Montana	110	.....	1,266
Nebraska	7,051	284	1,105
New York	133	.....	.....
North Dakota	31	.....	.....
Ohio	2,112	411	.....
Oklahoma	1,198	352	.....
Pennsylvania	111	150	150
South Dakota	228	.....	.....
Tennessee	213	.....	.....
Texas	1,890	146	.....
Virginia	172	.....	.....
West Virginia	65	.....	.....
Wisconsin	931	.....	611
Mexico	36	.....	.....
Total	32,680	6,763	10,938

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	June 10.	June 3.	May 13.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$24.00-26.00	$24.00-26.00	$23.50-26.00
Hams, faney, 14-16 average	27.00-27.50	26.00-28.00	26.00-28.00
Picnies, smoked, 14-16 average	14.00-18.00	13.00-18.00	13.50-16.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	23.00-27.00	22.00-27.00	24.00-27.50
Bacon, faney, 6-8 average	38.00-40.00	38.00-41.00	38.00-42.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	13.00-14.50	13.50-15.25	14.50-15.12½
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	10.50-11.00	11.00-11.25	9.75-11.00
Pure lard, tierces	11.00-12.25	11.00-12.25	11.25-12.75
Compound lard, tierces	9.25-10.00	9.00- 9.75	9.25-10.00

Thirty-six States, in addition to the District of Columbia and Canada, bought stocker and feeder cattle on the Chicago market during 1920.

Fruits and Vegetables

SHIPMENTS OF MANY LINES SHOW SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES.

Lower Quotations Reported for Tomatoes, Watermelons, Cantaloupes, and New Potatoes.

Cantaloupes, tomatoes, and new potatoes sold at lower prices in the wholesale produce markets during the week ending June 13. Total shipments of leading lines increased rapidly, movement gaining about 2,500 cars to a rate of 10,607 cars compared with 8,159 the week before and 9,117 a year ago. About one-half of the increase was caused by heavier potato shipments and the rest by greater movement of tomatoes, cantaloupes, and watermelons.

Potatoes.—Liberal supplies of new potatoes in consuming markets caused general price reductions for the eastern crop. Irish Cobblers from North and South Carolina and the Norfolk section of Virginia declined $1.50 to $1.75 per bbl. in New York, reaching $2.75 to $3. Eastern Shore Virginia stock showed a similar decline, closing $3 to $3.25. Unofficial reports quote No. 1 Cobblers $1.15 to $1.25 lower per bbl. at Eastern Shore of Virginia shipping points, ranging $2.75 to $3 per cloth top stave barrel, carloads f. o. b. Prices of southern Bliss Triumphs were steady, Alabama and Mississippi No. 1 sacked stock closing at $3.25 to $3.50 per 100 lbs. in St. Louis and Arkansas Bliss Triumphs at $3.75 in Kansas City.

Carlot Shipment Figures.

Potato shipments increased rapidly, North Carolina shipping 808 cars, compared with 423 last week and the Eastern Shore of Virginia 1,274 cars, compared with 630. Movement of new potatoes reached 3,525 cars, which is about 1,300 cars more than the preceding week and nearly 500 in excess of the rate during the corresponding week last season.

Onions.—Bermuda onions were slow and dull in consuming centers, California and Texas yellow stock ranging $1.15 to $1.75 per standard crate. The heaviest movement is from California, which shipped 122 of the 160 cars shipped during the week.

Tomatoes.—A rapid increase of supplies from the Southwest was probably the most important influence in the tomato markets. Florida tomatoes in 6-basket carriers declined $1.50 per crate in New York, reaching $3.50 to $4, and closed 50¢ to $1 lower in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh at $4 to $4.50. Prices were steady in Baltimore around $5 and advanced 25¢ to 50¢ in Boston, closing $4.50 to $4.75. Mississippi and Texas tomatoes gained 25¢ per 4-basket carrier in Chicago, reaching $1.75 to $2. Green wrapped No. 1 stock closed 60¢ lower per crate at Mississippi shipping points at $1 to $1.05, carloads f. o. b. Texas producing sections quoted green wrapped tomatoes 45¢ to 50¢ lower at 75¢ to 80¢ per 4-basket carrier, f. o. b. cash track, and pink unwrapped stock at one-half last week's price, closing around $1. Tomato shipments were 1,218 cars, compared with 693 the previous week and with 595 a year ago. Movement from Florida was lighter, but shipments from Texas doubled, and Mississippi shipped more than four times as many as were moved last week.

Cantaloupes.—California Salmon Tint cantaloupes reached the lowest point of the season at shipping points, ranging $1.40 to $1.60 per standard crate of 45 melons, f. o. b. cash track. This is a decline of 65¢ to 85¢ for the week. Prices range $1 to $3 lower per crate in the larger city wholesale markets at $4 to $5. The commercial acreage of cantaloupes is forecast by the Bureau of Crop Estimates at 31,215 acres compared with 27,476 acres harvested last season. Arkansas reports an increase of 61% and Delaware 32%. Cantaloupe shipments from the Imperial Valley of California totaled 1,835 cars compared with 1,010 the preceding week and 1,887 a year ago. The peak of the movement last season was reached during the week ending June 26, when 1,893 cars were shipped, and the greatest number moved in one week during the 1919 season was 2,092 cars in the week ending June 19.

Peaches.—Georgia peaches were steady to firm in eastern cities. Carmans in 6-basket carriers and bushel baskets have been selling to jobbers at various prices, closing $3.50 to $4 in New York and Boston, $2.75 to $3 in Pittsburgh, $2.25 to $2.75 in Philadelphia and $2 to $2.25 in Baltimore. Early Rose ranged mostly $3 to $3.50 in New York. Movement has been good at shipping points and prices steady, Carmans ranging $1.50 to $1.65, carloads f. o. b. cash track, and Hileys $2 to $2.15. Georgia shipped 469 cars compared with 315 a week ago and with 444 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Watermelons.—Florida Tom Watson watermelons, medium sizes, closed slightly lower in New York at $500 to $700 per car and in Philadelphia at $500 to $650. Demand and movement has been good at Florida shipping points, but f. o. b. markets weakened slightly under heavy receipts, closing at $175 to $475. Watermelon movement increased from 723 cars last week to 1,157 cars, which exceeds the rate of a year ago.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

New York cold storage A–2½ Baldwin *apples* were slow and steady in New York and Pittsburgh at $5 to $6 per bbl. Virginia *cabbage* strengthened in New York early in the week, selling as high as $3.75 per 100-lb. crate, but declined later to last week's close of $2.25 to $2.50. The commercial acreage of late cabbage is forecast by Bureau of Crop Estimates at 59,886 acres, compared with 65,610 acres harvested in 1920. South Carolina *cucumbers* were weak in Philadelphia, declining from an early level of $4 to $5 per bu. hamper to a range of $2.25 to $3.50. California Iceberg *lettuce* was slow and steady at $3.75 to $4 per crate in St. Louis and $3 to $3.50 in Pittsburgh. Delaware and Maryland *strawberries*, various varieties, ranged 18¢ to 35¢, quart basis, in New York. The strawberry acreage forecast of the Bureau of Crop Estimates is 37,682 acres for New York, New Jersey, the Middle West, and Northwest, compared with 35,516 acres last season.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore, Cobblers No. 1, Barrels.

	Carloads received.	This season. June 13.	This season. June 6.	One year ago.
New York	606	$3.00–3.25	$4.75–5.00	$13.50–14.00
Boston	176	4.00–4.25	5.00–5.25	13.00
Philadelphia	266	3.25–3.50	4.25–4.50	10.00–10.50
Baltimore	104	3.25	4.50	11.00
Pittsburgh	160	4.25	5.00	13.50
Cincinnati	68	4.25–4.50	[1] 4.65	[1] 11.50–12.00
Chicago	391	4.25	5.50	[1] 12.50–13.00
St. Louis	182	4.10–4.50	5.50	[2] 9.50–10.00
Kansas City	102	[2] 3.75	[2] 3.25–3.50	[2] 9.00

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas Nos. 1 and 2, standard crates.

New York	43	$1.25–1.50	$1.25–1.40	$1.00–1.25
Boston	22	1.60–1.75	1.60–1.75	1.25–1.50
Philadelphia	17	1.15–1.25	1.35–1.50	1.00–1.25
Baltimore	3	1.50	1.40–1.50	1.25–1.50
Pittsburgh	18	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.40	1.15–1.25
Cincinnati	4	1.25	1.25–1.40	1.00–1.25
Chicago	41	1.25–1.50	1.15–1.25	.75–1.25
St. Louis	1	.....	1.00–1.10	.75–1.00
Kansas City	62	1.25	1.25	1.00–1.25

TOMATOES, Florida, Ripe and Turning, Sixes.

New York	164	$3.50–4.00	$5.00–5.50	$4.00–5.00
Boston	31	4.50–4.75	4.00–4.50	6.00–7.00
Philadelphia	79	4.00–4.50	4.00–5.00	5.00–5.50
Baltimore	52	5.00	5.00	5.00–6.00
Pittsburgh	95	4.25	4.00–4.50	5.50
Cincinnati	17	[3] 1.50–1.75	3.50–3.75	5.50
Chicago	69	4.00–4.25	4.25–4.50	6.00–6.65
St. Louis	39	[3] 1.90–2.00	[3] 1.70–1.85	[3] 2.00–2.50
Kansas City	15	[3] 2.00	[4] 2.65–2.75	[3] 2.50–2.65

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints, standards, 45's.

New York	132	$4.50–5.00	$7.50–8.00	$5.50
Boston	38	4.75–5.00	7.50–8.00	5.00–5.50
Philadelphia	58	4.50–4.75	7.00–8.00	5.00–6.00
Baltimore	12	5.00	7.50–8.00	6.00
Pittsburgh	63	4.50–5.00	6.50–7.00	5.50
Cincinnati	36	4.60–5.00	6.00	5.00
Chicago	116	4.50	5.00–5.50	4.50–4.75
St. Louis	15	4.25	4.75	4.25
Kansas City	33	4.00	6.00–6.50	4.00

WATERMELONS, Florida Tom Watsons, 20-30 lb., bulk per car.

New York	98	$500–700	$500–1,000	$500–800
Boston	30	[5] 50–0.70	[5] 75–0.85	[5] 50–1.10
Philadelphia	30	560–650	700	600–650
Baltimore	35	525	[5] 55–0.75	.....
Pittsburgh	29	600–750	475–725	675–725
Cincinnati	11	[6] 35–75	[6] 75–90	[6] 75–80
Chicago	60	575–825	800	1,100
St. Louis	18	[7] 2.75–3.00	375	.....
Kansas City	21	[7] 3.00–4.50	[7] 5.00	[7] 3.50–5.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes (barrels).			
Washington, N. C.	$2.75	$3.50	$9.00–9.50
Onley, Va.	2.75–3.00	4.00–4.15	.....
Tomatoes (fours).			
Crystal Springs, Miss.	1.00–1.05	1.60–1.65	1.65–1.80
Jacksonville, Tex.	1.00	2.00	1.85–2.10
Cantaloupes (crates).			
Brawley	1.40–1.60	2.25	2.50–2.75
Watermelons (cars).			
Ocala, Fla.	175–450	225–475	250–420

[1] Carolina Cobblers.
[2] Bliss Triumphs, sacked, per 100 lbs.
[3] Texas Fours, pink, unwrapped.
[4] Texas Fours, green, wrapped.
[5] Unit basis.
[6] Bulk per 100 melons.
[7] Bulk per 100 lbs.

Spinach should be promptly and thoroughly cooled to secure the best conditions in transit. Crushed ice may be used to advantage in each package and should be placed in two layers, one in the center and one on top of the spinach. All packages should preferably be loaded right side up in the cars.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending June 11.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Old—						
Boxed	53	6	63	35,179	45,585	45,591
Barreled	50	35	54	69,534	41,382	41,446
New (Ga.)	2	.....	.....	[1] 2	.....	[1] 130
Cabbage	515	428	598	12,200	13,472	32,652
Cantaloupes	1,878	1,895	1,043	3,170	3,208	22,310
Celery (Fla.)	28	1	43	4,177	3,003	3,007
Lettuce	70	96	74	12,101	8,886	12,481
Onions:						
Old	5	.....	11	27,098	20,540	20,549
New	160	172	218	[1] 4,864	[1] 6,327	[1] 27,098
Peaches	486	479	322	2,073	584	26,936
Strawberries	532	936	1,031	9,736	6,075	8,490
Tomatoes	1,218	595	693	7,368	4,037	14,849
Watermelons	1,157	928	723	2,713	1,055	39,254
Potatoes:						
White, old	729	183	872	187,783	160,108	160,278
White, new	3,525	3,073	2,234	[1] 12,704	[1] 9,234	[1] 87,783
Vegetables, mixed	199	290	180	7,497	6,158	13,469
Total	10,607	9,117	8,159	380,634	314,102	435,012

[1] Not included in totals.

IMPERIAL VALLEY CANTALOUPES MAY FILL 11,000 CARS.

Officials Insisting on "Full Slip" Picking Conditions—Prices Decline Since Opening.

Nothing has happened since the opening of the Imperial Valley cantaloups season to compel a revision of the recent local estimate for a commercial production of 11,000 cars. Shipments of cantaloupes from the valley to June 12 totaled 3,068 cars. The peak of the early movement perhaps occurred about June 8, when the output was 321 cars. Weather conditions could scarcely have been more favorable during the latter part of May, and, notwithstanding the rumors of damage from high winds, no serious injury has been reported.

Every preliminary arrangement for the movement of the big crop has been completed. Plenty of cars are available; the supply of ice is said to be abundant; transportation officials state there will be no shortage of motive power to move the crop; and the usual labor controversy seems to have been satisfactorily disposed of for the season.

During the early part of the market season a number of cars which moved by express were held strictly to the "full slip."

Avoid Shipping Green Melons.

The horticultural commissioner for the State of California insists that all melons shall have practically reached the mature stage before being picked. Every effort is being made to avoid shipping green melons, a practice criticized in previous seasons, in order that there may be a steady, even movement of melons to market and into consumption. Thousands of crates were rejected by the inspectors working under the horticultural commissioner during the early part of June at the various loading sheds throughout the valley. In fact, it is stated that on June 2 no less than 4,500 crates of melons were returned to the packers to be repacked or thrown away. The grower is given opportunity to repack his melons and return the mature melons to the distributor's shed, but if the grower attempts to return the melons without having repacked them he is arrested and fined. Because of the rigid enforcement of the State law, it is felt that the pack of cantaloupes averages much higher in quality than for many past seasons.

The growers in the valley have again undertaken to restrict the movement of Ponys to market and have tentatively agreed that after June 9 no more Ponys will be offered for shipment. It is contended that the Pony melon lacks the quality of the Standards and since it is apparent that there will be sufficient Standards to meet the demand of the consuming public, the distributors are inclined to favor the move on the part of the growers.

Prices of Imperial Valley cantaloupes have steadily declined since the opening of the deal. The first cash track sales were made on a basis of $5 to $6 for Standards and $4.50 to $5 for Ponys. The cash track price has declined to a range of around $1.50 for Standards. The city markets have not been supplied long enough this season to test the buying power of the public with regard to cantaloupes. The New York market opened at $9 to $10 for Standards and $6.50 to $7 for Ponys, but toward the middle of the month had declined to $4.50 to $5 for Standards and $3.50 to $4 for Ponys. The recent price range in other large markets has followed closely that of New York.

The reduction in freight rates although not so large as had been hoped for by the growers and distributors was gladly received. On shipments to such far eastern points as New York and Boston the reduction amounts to 25¢ to 33¢ per 100 lbs. It is believed that with the appetite of the consuming public sharpened by the fine condition of the early shipments of full-slip melons, there will be little trouble in disposing of the bulk of the large Imperial Valley cantaloupe crop.

Bureau Opens New Field Stations in South and Southwest.

Temporary field stations for the collection and distribution of market information have been opened by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Washington, N. C., for white potatoes; at Crystal Springs, Miss., and Jacksonville, Tex., for tomatoes; and at Fort Valley, Ga., for peaches.

Similar offices will be opened at Thomasville, Ga., about June 17 for watermelons; at Hempstead, Tex., about July 5 for watermelons; at Sulphur Springs, Tex., about July 11 for watermelons, and at Phoenix, Ariz., about July 5 for cantaloupes.

Mimeographed reports giving prices and conditions at shipping points, car-lot shipments from producing sections, and car-lot receipts, prices, and general market conditions in the large consuming and distributing markets, will be mailed free of charge to all growers, shippers, or dealers in these producing sections who have need for the information. Market information may be obtained also by telegraph or telephone on payment of the transmission costs. Application for market reports should be made direct to the U. S. Bureau of Markets at the points named above.

Explanatory Note to Table Giving Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

The season for carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables is different for each commodity and each State. In the tables of carlot shipments printed in The Market Reporter, the season for a given commodity begins with the first shipments from the crop harvested during the current year. For example, the season for potatoes begins with the first shipment from Florida, usually in March; the season for peaches begins with the first shipment from Georgia, usually in May; the season for apples begins with the first shipment from California or Tennessee, usually in June.

The season for all fruits and vegetables begins in the South and moves north, ending with the last shipment from some northern State. Total shipments indicate the number of cars of the particular commodity shipped beginning with the first car shipped from any State and including the cars shipped from all States from that time to the date given. Because of the wide difference in shipping seasons for the various commodities, it has not been possible to fix an arbitrary date as the beginning of the season for use in these tables. In some cases the seasons overlap. For instance, new crop southern potatoes are being shipped before shipments of the old crop northern potatoes is finished.

Celery to the value of $1,623,684 was grown in New York State during 1919, according to figures published by the U. S. Census Bureau. The area devoted to this crop amounted to 3,288 acres.

Large Shipments of East Texas Tomatoes and Peaches to Reach Markets.

The east Texas section may ship between 1,200 and 1,400 cars of tomatoes according to information obtained by the field station of the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Jacksonville, Tex. The tomatoes are good and the plants holding up fine. The patches are reported practically free from disease; a few fields are affected with brown rot, as occurs every year. Prices held up well at first, but fell rapidly during the second week of June, reaching 75¢ to 80¢ per 4-basket carrier for green stock, wrapped, f. o. b. cash, June 13. Shipping will be practically finished by the end of June.

About nine-tenths of the crop is being sold through the new exchange which was organized during the past few months. The exchange handles practically all the green wrapped tomatoes, but an individual shipper is handling the pink stock. The pinks seem to be in much greater demand than the green wrapped, but so far there have been very few unsold cars. Most of the shipments are shed packed; few cars are shipped that are packed by the growers themselves.

The peach crop, which will begin to move about July 1, is generally good. The fruit looks fine, and shipments from the Jacksonville and Sulphur Springs districts may fill 1,200 cars. During May a good many peaches dropped from the trees. Some early varieties are being shipped by local express.

Potatoes from Eastern Shore of Virginia Now Being Marketed.

Shipments of potatoes from the Eastern Shore of Virginia will probably reach a total of around 10,000 cars this season compared with 12,000 cars last year and about 9,000 cars in 1919, according to reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

Movement of the crop started the last week in May when a few cars were shipped each day from Accomac Co. The stock this year is of good quality. The weather conditions have been exceptionally good and the vines have not been infested with bugs. Barrels are plentiful and cheaper than last season.

Opening prices this season ranged around $4 per bbl. in producing sections and $4.25 to $5.25 in consuming markets. Last year, it will be remembered, the opening prices were around $10.25 to $10.50 in producing sections and $12 to $14 in consuming markets.

The following table summarizes the carload shipments of early crop potatoes from the Eastern Shore of Virginia for this season up to June 7 and for the past three seasons:

	1921	1920	1919	1918
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
May	200	.....	.....	.....
June	1044	3,171	3,077	1,454
July	.....	6,907	5,930	5,581
August	.....	1,715	227	880
September	.....	101	1	70
Total	298	11,894	9,235	8,385

Mechanical injuries to spinach occur very easily in handling it after washing, as the water makes the leaves crisp and brittle. Furthermore, the excess moisture from washing is favorable to the development of decay and increased infection doubtless results from the repeated use of water when decay organisms are present.

LARGE GEORGIA PEACH CROP OF GOOD QUALITY EXPECTED.

Commercial Production May Fill 8,500 Cars—Prices Start Off Lower Than Last Season.

Present indications point to a commercial peach crop in Georgia of approximately 8,500 cars, while the quality is the best the district has seen for some time, according to the field agent of the U. S. Bureau of Markets. Exceptionally favorable weather and a vigorous campaign against curculio or "worms" and brown rot have materially aided the production of this large crop.

Estimates of well-informed local authorities earlier in the season placed the probable total movement of all varieties at 7,480 cars and of early maturing varieties at 955. The latter figure was exceeded by probably 600 cars, the total shipments to June 4, which consisted undoubtedly of the early varieties, being 1,567. It does not follow necessarily that shipments of the later types will be correspondingly heavy, but it is felt that with continued favorable climatic conditions the total movement for the State will be at least 8,500 cars and possibly as high as 8,800.

Total Production Estimated.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates, in its forecast issued June 8, placed the total production of peaches for Georgia at 4,650,000 bus., compared with an estimated production in 1920 of 3,799,000 bus., an increase this year of approximately 25%. This does not mean necessarily that the commercial crop will prove to be 25% larger, but it does afford a basis of comparison.

Of the estimated production in 1920 of 3,799,000 bus., 6,663 cars were shipped. The presence of brown rot and "worms," particularly the latter, served to curtail shipments last season, however, and it is difficult to forecast this year's movement with 1920 production and shipment figures as a basis of comparison.

The freight minimum charged by the railroads last year was 22,500 lbs.; this year it will be 20,000 lbs. The old minimum called for a load of 535 crates and 400 bu. baskets, and the new minimum calls for only 476 crates to the car or 307 bu. baskets. There has been a decrease in the estimated weight charged for bushel baskets of peaches.

It is clear, then, that in estimating this year's car-lot movement, last year's statistics are of relatively little value. If we accept, as more nearly correct, the estimated percentage of the crop that is shipped in years of so-called normal or average conditions, that the result obtained will probably prove more nearly correct.

Of the total orchard production, it is safe to say that 25 per cent is consumed locally by the population and canneries in shipments to small nearby markets or is wasted, which leaves 75 per cent for shipment to the larger city markets. If 25 per cent of this year's crop is eliminated the car-lot movement from the State will be about 8,500. The sizing up of the later varieties and the extent to which diseases become a factor will determine whether or not these figures will be exceeded.

Few Pests or Diseases.

While early forecasts last season were optimistic toward possible serious disease developments it is safe to predict that the situation the present season is not fraught with equally great dangers. Specialists of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, working in cooperation with growers' committees, have conducted against local crop pests a campaign that has resulted in better control than has been possible in other seasons when less vigorous measures were the rule. The late varieties, Hileys, Georgia Belles, and Elbertas, show practically no indications of either rot or "worms" and a recent application of lead arsenate and self-boiled lime sulphur is expected to control efficiently any possible second brood of curculio larvae or brown rot which may develop later.

The gathering of all "drop" fruit early in the season destroyed thousands of curculio larvae which would have transformed into adult bettles to produce a second brood of worms. Three to four liquid or four to five dust applications of spray material have been made by practically every grower. The pupae which develop in the upper 3 inches of soil have been destroyed to a large extent by disking under the trees several weeks before harvest. After harvesting each variety all fruit left in the ground and on the trees is burned with quicklime or buried deep in order that the possibility of brown rot cankers and other sources of infestation may be reduced in the 1922 crop. This practice also destroys many curculio larvae, thereby reducing the number of beetles to winter over.

During pollination season and the weeks following, weather conditions were unusually favorable and the setting of fruit was heavy, especially in the later varieties. Most growers have been slow to relieve the trees of part of this burden and as a result some fear is entertained in certain sections regarding the sizing up and coloring of the fruit unless sufficient moisture is received. The May "drop" was no more than normal, possibly under the average, and most orchards show very heavy bearings.

While the Carman movement always overlaps more or less the Hiley shipping period, the movement of Carmans has dragged out unusually this season because of the cool nights and absence of rain. The daily movement during the second week of June was around 70 to 80 cars and shipments have been practically all sold f. o. b. shipping point.

Prices have ranged mostly $1.40 to $1.75 f. o. b. per 6-basket carrier for stock of good quality, with a few fancy marks commanding higher prices. Carmans last year did not begin to move in quantity until about July 1 and sales ranged at that time mostly $2 to $2.25 per crate f. o. b.

Small lots of Hileys shipped the second week of June were sold at loading points mostly $2 per crate and solid cars for the following week's shipment have been sold generally upon this basis with a premium for stock of extra grade. Early Hiley sales last year brought $2.50 to $2.75.

Mississippi Tomato Movement Starts.

Shipments of green wrapped tomatoes from Mississippi during the first ten days of June were light, only 10 to 20 cars moving daily during the latter part of the period. The movement was expected to increase rapidly toward the middle of the month.

Absence of rain during the first part of June is expected to reduce shipments, but the larger acreage will probably produce shipments fully as heavy as for last season. Black rot has been appearing in a few of the fields.

Stock is showing good quality and condition. Prices for the early sales have not been so high as for the opening last year. Early shipments the first week in June were bringing $1.75 per crate on a "usual term" basis, while cash track sales were being recorded at $1.50 for No. 1 stock.

WILL EXTEND RADIO REPORTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

are sent from Omaha, St. Louis, and Washington.

Obviously, the benefits derived from the bureau's radio market news service depend upon the use the farmers of the country make of it. The reports literally are "in the air" and it is up to the farmer to "pull them down" and make use of them. There are but few communities in the United States in which at least one wireless receiving set is not located and it should prove a comparatively easy matter for farmers' organizations to arrange to receive the bureau's reports. Moreover, wireless equipment capable of receiving messages is not expensive compared to other mechanical equipment, costing from $50 to $150, and boys and girls of high-school age can become proficient operators with a few months of practice.

A particularly good feature of the radio service is the brief time required to take down the messages, special mimeographed forms having been prepared by the bureau for this purpose which can be filled out by the operator by means of a simple code.

The U. S. Bureau of Standards is now testing wireless apparatus for the purpose of determining the best kinds of equipment farmers and farmers' organizations can secure for receiving radio messages. The cost of equipment is being kept in mind in making these tests, so that the strictest economy can be observed by those making purchases. In a short time the Bureau of Markets hopes to have complete information concerning this matter which it can pass on to those interested.

Efforts are being made by the bureau to organize the radio service in entire States so that farmers and other agricultural interests may be able to receive the daily market reports promptly from an official or central agency. However, progress in this matter must necessarily be slow, and it would be well for county agents and farmers' organizations to take the initiative in providing themselves with the reports.

There is no longer any reason why farmers in the 31 States covered by the radio stations at Washington, St. Louis, Omaha, Cincinnati, North Platte, Nebr., Rock Springs, Wyo., and Elko, Nev., can not obtain national market information the same day that business is transacted, and if county agents, agricultural organizations, and other groups of citizens, whose object it is to assist the agricultural industry of the United States, will arrange to receive the radio reports it may mean very substantial profits to the producers.

In many States whole communities have already made such arrangements and the Bureau of Markets is receiving many gratifying reports regarding the usefulness of its radio service. Now with this service so soon to be extended from coast to coast bureau officials feel certain that the radio will furnish to the farmer a market news service that will successfully fill the gap between the time business is actually transacted and the time the printed reports of the markets are read by those who are interested. The value to the farmer of strictly up-to-the-minute market information can not be overestimated.

The Bureau of Markets is glad to answer inquiries concerning its radio market news service. Obviously, it is not possible to cover all points in an article of this length and many questions, no doubt, occur to those who are interested which can not be satisfactorily answered except by correspondence. Your letter, therefore, will be welcomed.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES DECLINE SLIGHTLY FOLLOWING EARLY STRENGTH.

Reaction Fails to Wipe Out Previous Gains—Very Active Buying Prevails Most of Week.

During the week ending June 11 butter markets were exceptionally strong even for the early part of June, when firm markets and good trading are usual. Buying both for storage and for immediate needs was very active until Thursday when a reaction set in, causing weakness and a setback in prices for the rest of the week. As prices had made an advance of 1¢ to 1½¢ on top grades and 2¢ to 3¢ on under grades, this decline did not wipe out the gain entirely.

Receipts for the week were materially heavier than for the previous week and for the same period last year, but there was a shortage rather than a surplus most of the time. Demand was chiefly for the fancy long lines of creamery and for fine centralized cars, but when inquiry developed about Wednesday for some of the cheaper medium and under grades it was found that the supply of these grades was exceedingly light, and some lots were withdrawn from storage to be sold at a profit. This was as true of car lots as of the smaller less-than-carload lots, and goes to show that creameries, with the help of fine weather, are turning out a high percentage of good butter.

Storage Buying Slows up.

The weakness which developed during the week was due to a let-up in speculative and storage buying, traders evidently thinking that the market had advanced too far or too rapidly to be followed with safety. Storage buyers seem ready to pay about 30¢ or a little above for fine quality, but do not want to store at higher prices unless forced to do so by a shortage in supply.

The figures covering the holdings in public storages on the four large eastern markets issued daily by the U. S. Bureau of Markets point to a rapid increase in holdings. In comparison with the figures for last year there is already a surplus of nearly 6,000,000 lbs. Last year's holdings, however, were light compared with the average of several years, because of the late season, and for this reason there is no concern over the heavier comparative holdings this year. The preliminary storage report for the entire country, released during the week showed holdings on June 1 amounting to 21,500,000 lbs. compared with 12,872,000 lbs. last year, and a 5-year average of 14,395,000 lbs. It is believed that so far, at least, the butter stored has been the very best that the market offered, no forced storing being necessary on account of market conditions.

Some Weakness Develops.

All markets showed weakness toward the end of the week and declines were registered. Many of the finest marks of butter are purchased by receivers on a contract basis at this season of the year and will be stored in preference to taking a loss if prices go off badly. It is the general opinion that this will keep the market from becoming very weak and that buying will become active again as soon as the markets steady.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 11.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	31	30¼	32½	31½	32⅜
Tuesday	32	31	32¾	32½	33⅛
Wednesday	32½	31	33	33	34¼
Thursday	32½	31	33	33	34
Friday	32	30¼	32	33	33
Saturday	31½	31	32	33	33
Average for week	31.92	30.75	32.50	32.67	33.42
Previous week	29.30	28.80	30.20	30.25	31.80
Corresponding week last year	56.50	54.08	57.00	56.66	52.58

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	15½–16½	14½–15½	16 –16½	15½	14
Tuesday	15½–16½	–14½	16 –16½	15½	13½
Wednesday	15½–16½	14 –14½	16 –16½	15½	13½
Thursday	15½–16½	14 –14½	16 –16½	15½	13¾
Friday	15½–16½	14½–14½	16 –16½	15¾	13¾
Saturday	15½–16½	14¼–14½	16 –16½	15¾	13¾
Average for week	16.00	14.52	16.25	15.58	13.75
Previous week	16.00	14.73	16.00	14.35	14.20
Corresponding week last year	28.50	25.50	31.00	27.16	24.75

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	30¼	Friday	30¼
Tuesday	31½	Saturday	31½
Wednesday	31½	**Average**	**30.94**
Thursday	30¾–31		

MOVEMENTS AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending June 11.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	18,543,918	15,962,655	15,419,704
Receipts since Jan. 1	223,349,377	204,805,459	189,847,063
Put into cold storage	5,859,764	5,758,603	4,603,452
Withdrawn from cold storage	847,128	495,177	739,177
Change during week	+5,012,636	+5,263,426	+3,864,275
Total holdings	21,491,233	16,478,597	14,783,289
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	5,334,145	4,707,288	4,207,372
Receipts since Jan. 1	77,517,124	72,182,979	68,231,123
Put into cold storage	2,259,544	2,072,032	1,200,855
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,019,534	688,425	552,202
Change during week	+1,240,010	+1,383,607	+648,653
Total holdings	9,866,584	8,626,574	6,338,240
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,214,157	2,612,583	2,017,387
Receipts since Jan. 1	74,049,362	70,835,205	65,257,341
Put into cold storage	1,046,178	1,003,715	1,477,246
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,386,095	2,468,648	2,497,716
Change during week	−1,339,917	−1,464,933	−1,020,470
Total holdings	24,360,498	25,700,415	19,642,171
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	409,909	386,240	440,896
Receipts since Jan. 1	9,264,374	8,854,465	7,835,665
Put into cold storage	106,205	146,236	239,329
Withdrawn from cold storage	8,790	10,724	8,733
Change during week	+97,415	+135,512	+230,596
Total holdings	3,418,675	3,321,260	2,828,601

Chinese Eggs Shipped to the Boston Market.

Approximately 20 carloads of Chinese eggs reached the Boston market during the early part of this year. When these eggs first arrived they were an unsettling factor on the storage-egg market, as they were better than the storage eggs which could be bought at the same price. But after storage eggs had disappeared from the market they were used to supply mill towns and other places where cheap eggs were wanted and where they could be disposed of profitably at about 10¢ below the price of eggs produced locally.

It was difficult for the ordinary person to distinguish Chinese eggs from the domestic product. They were, of course, small, some so small that 49 dozen could be packed in the regular standard 30 dozen case, but the majority were well packed, and the grading would have done credit to any domestic producer. Most of the cases were labeled "Product of China," but as there were no restrictions in selling, a good many dealers removed them from the original cases before selling at retail. However, the eggs were easily distinguishable from domestic eggs when broken, as the yolks were very white. The shell was of a dull brown shade in contrast to the reddish brown of domestic eggs, and there was also more or less shrinkage due to age. These eggs were in transit about 20 days, but, judging from the amount of shrinkage in the shell, it is estimated that they had been held at least two months from the time of production.

Eggs from Japan and Australia have met with more favor in Boston than the Chinese eggs. They are handled by the same importers and are packed in much the same way, but are browner, larger, and seem to be of better quality. They cost more, however, and have not been offered so freely.

GOOD QUALITY AND LOWER PRICES STIMULATE CHEESE MARKETS.

Most Active Trading of Season Reported at Wisconsin Points—Production Close to Peak.

While somewhat irregular, trading in cheese markets was very active during the week ending June 11. The break in prices on Wisconsin cheese boards, which occurred Monday, June 6, was somewhat of a surprise to many dealers who had figured that the advances of the previous week would hold. However, the declines which averaged a full cent in the various styles helped to stimulate trading, although the fact that quality showed such a material improvement as to place buying for storage purposes on a safer basis was also an important factor.

At Wisconsin primary markets there was more activity than at any other time so far this year. Buying for storage did not assume important proportions, but numerous inquiries indicated an active interest. Quality of current make was reported satisfactory. Reports also indicate that production is close to the peak, as receipts of milk at some factories have fallen off recently. Primary market dealers look for a good volume of business from now on unless something happens to unsettle the markets.

Slow to Follow Country Declines.

Reports from wholesale distributing markets differ somewhat. The result of the break in Wisconsin country prices was that some dealers who were buying under contract cancelled their orders and bought from brokers who could offer them better prices temporarily than their contract prices. Advices of good-sized shipments rolling had the tendency to hold off activity to a certain extent. Boston was the one market where wholesale prices showed gains. Prices were unchanged throughout the week at New York and Philadelphia, and but slight changes occurred at Chicago. Wisconsin prices were directly affected by declines on the cheese board Monday, although the price tendency was upward toward the latter part of the week. The little export business which took place at New York continued at prices ranging from 14½¢ to 15¢, and was mostly on White Flats.

MILK PRODUCTION IN 1920.

(Concluded from front page.)

creased, though this decrease was partly offset by the milk campaigns carried on throughout the country and which greatly increased the consumption in the territory covered. The estimate of the population of the United States as used in the annual statement covering 1919 was too high, as shown by the returns of the late census. But when the quantity of milk used for household purposes in 1919 is divided by the correct population figure the consumption of milk for 1920 is shown to be the same as for 1919, i. e., 43 gals. per person.

The amount of milk used in the manufacture of oleomargarine was estimated this year from data received from the factories and shows a decrease in the proportional amount of whole milk used. The quantity of milk and skimmed milk combined, as now used, is practically equal to the quantity of whole milk formerly used. However, in the manufacture of nut margarine, whole milk is not used in the same proportion as in the regular oleomargarine.

This year original data were received from the factories relative to the quantities of milk used in the manufacture of milk chocolate and, while complete reports were not received, the quantity shown in the table was prorated from these reports and is very conservative.

The production figures for ice cream are estimates. The figures for 1920 show an increase in production of 13% over 1919 based on factory reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets. Calculations were made on the basis of 13.75 lbs. of milk per gallon of ice cream for 1920 and 15 lbs. for 1919. The latter figure was based on the "batch" method of manufacture only. Ice cream made by the continuous machines weighs less per gallon. The quantity made by the continuous method was large enough to warrant the use of 13.75 lbs. per gal. for the year 1920.

The total calf crop for 1919 was estimated at 80% of the number of cows. Data compiled more recently from a number of representative States indicate that the estimate was too low and that the calf crop was 90% of the total number of milk cows. The number of calves slaughtered at birth, and the number vealed are estimated from data obtained from the principal markets, census reports, and reports of the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

In a comparison of the figures for 1920 and 1919 a decrease is noted in the quantities of milk used in the manufacture of butter, cheese, condensed milk, powdered cream, and oleomargarine. An increase is shown in the quantity used for whole milk powder, malted milk, sterilized milk, ice cream, and household purposes.

PRODUCTION AND USES OF MILK IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920 AND 1919.

Product.	1920				1919			
	Milk used per unit of product.	Quantity of product manufactured.[1]	Total whole milk used.	Per cent of total milk.	Quantity of product manufactured.[1]	Total whole milk used.	Per cent of total milk.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Creamery butter	21	863,577,000	18,135,117,000	20.226	875,000,000	18,375,000,000	20.404
Farm butter	21	675,000,000	14,175,000,000	15.810	685,000,000	14,385,000,000	15.973
Cheese (all kinds)	10	[2] 362,431,000	3,624,310,000	4.042	420,000,000	4,200,000,000	4.664
Condensed and evaporated milk	2.5	1,578,015,000	3,945,038,000	4.400	1,925,000,000	4,813,000,000	5.344
Powdered milk	8	10,334,000	82,672,000	.092	9,000,000	72,000,000	.080
Powdered cream	19	309,000	5,871,000	.007	670,000	12,000,000	.013
Malted milk	2.2	19,715,000	43,373,000	.048	18,000,000	40,000,000	.045
Sterilized milk (canned)	1	5,623,000	5,623,000	.006	4,500,000	4,500,000	.005
Oleomargarine (all kinds)	[3].065	370,162,925	24,256,000	.027	371,320,000	87,000,000	.097
Milk chocolate	.....	[4]	60,000,000	.067	.....	.....	.....
Ice cream, gallons	[5] 13.75	[6] 260,000,000	3,575,000,000	3.987	230,000,000	3,450,000,000	3.831
Total milk used in manufacturing	.....	.....	43,676,260,000	48.712	.....	46,439,000,000	50.456
	Per capita.	*People.*			*Per capita.*		
Household purposes	[7] 43	105,708,770	39,090,000,000	43.599	[8] 43	38,619,000,000	42.882
		Calves.					
Fed to calves	[9] 200	[10] 21,012,000	4,202,000,000	4.687	[9] 200	3,500,000,000	3.886
Waste, loss, etc	.....	.....	2,689,000,000	3.000	.....	2,500,000,000	2.776
Grand total	.....	.....	89,658,000,000	100.000	.....	90,057,500,000	100.000

[1] Figures for manufactured products for both years are from reports to the U. S. Bureau of Markets; other figures are estimates based on surveys, etc.
[2] Including 6,300,000 lbs. of farm cheese.
[3] A large proportion of skim milk is also used. The figure used in 1919 (0.23 lbs.) included some of this.
[4] A large part was made from milk powder, condensed milk, etc.
[5] Batch-made ice cream weighs 6 lbs. per gal., and continuous machine made ice cream weighs 5 lbs. per gal. averaging 13.75 lbs. of milk to make, rather than 15 lbs. as calculated for 1919.
[6] Reports show 13% increase over 1919.
[7] Gallons.
[8] Population in the 1919 statement was estimated at 106,700,000.
[9] Pounds.
[10] Figuring 5% slaughtered at once, and 85% fed. Calf crop 90% of cows.

United States Largest Market for Lemons Raised in Sicily.

Lemons are Sicily's largest crop and principal export, reports the American consul at Palermo, and the United States has always been the best market.

Exports of lemons from Palermo in 1920 were 59,028 metric tons (a metric ton is 2,204.6 lbs.), of which 40,549 tons were sent to the United States. Only 103,754 boxes of lemons were shipped to the United States during the first three months of 1921, compared with 490,219 during the corresponding period of 1920.

Permits Imports of Evaporated Milk.

The President of the Republic of Salvador has recently issued a decree permitting the free importation of evaporated milk.

BUREAU INSPECTORS REPORT ON SEASONAL BUTTER DEFECTS.

Weak, Slushy Body, Too High Color, and Too Much Salt are Defects Most Frequently Noted.

Some of the defects in butter frequently noted at the present time by inspectors of the U. S. Bureau of Markets are weak and slushy body, too high color, and too much salt or salt not properly dissolved.

These, except the latter, are defects of workmanship, and are caused by the failure of the creamery operator to adjust his methods to the rapidly changing conditions coincident to the transition from the season of dry feed to the season of full grass. Only by careful observation and knowledge of the effects of changes of feed and temperature can the creamery operator adjust his methods so as to avoid these seasonal defects. He will, if watchful of these changing conditions, hold the cream at proper temperature for a longer period before churning, lower the churning temperature, and reduce or entirely eliminate the use of color at the proper time.

Salty Butter Hard to Sell.

Butter that is too highly salted is difficult to move in the ordinary trade channels and creamery men would do well to guard against high salting unless they have a special outlet which calls for that kind. This applies particularly to butter of the better qualities. One reason why Danish butter met with a ready demand in this country was because it was not too highly salted and, as a rule, also was uniformly salted. A gritty condition of the salt in butter seriously injures its market value. This defect is often associated with a weak, slushy body.

A number of butter receivers are advising shippers not to fill their butter tubs too full. During the summer shipments are often exposed to the heat of the sun at some point in transit and the butter at the top of the tub becomes very soft and runs over the edge of the tub when handled. Such shipments are brought to receivers' stores in bad condition, often showing a heavy shrinkage in weight, resulting in a direct financial loss to the creamery which could easily have been avoided by filling the tubs properly. This condition rarely occurs in carlot shipments. When less-than-carlot freight or express shipments are made, the butter should be thoroughly chilled before shipping.

Greece to Allow Exportation of 11,978,339 Gallons of Olive Oil.

A decree of the Greek Government authorizes the exportation of 29% of the olive oil production for the year 1920–21, according to the American consul at Athens. Permits are issued for quantities of 500 okes (1,410 lbs.) and upward and are auctioned to the bidder who offers the highest export tax. One-tenth of the proceeds is used in combating the disease of the oilve trees.

The auctions in Athens and the Provinces take place before a committee of three officials who are selected by the minister of revictualing. Permits are signed by the members of the committee and are transferable by endorsement.

The 1920–21 production of oilve oil in the Kingdom is placed at 41,304,617 gals. 29% of which would place 11,978,339 gals. available for export. The United States imported 8,673 gals. of olive oil from Greece during 1920.

Cotton

PRICES FOR SPOTS AND FUTURES SHOW SLIGHT DECLINES.

Spot Sales Decrease—Average Middling Price at Ten Markets Closed at 11.11 Cents June 11.

Fluctuations in prices for both spot cotton and future contracts continued within relatively narrow limits during the week ending June 11, with the closing prices for the week slightly below those of the previous week. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 11.11¢ per lb. on June 11, compared with 11.32¢ at the close of the previous week and 41.03¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The drop in prices for future contracts for the week ranged from 1 point for March contracts at New Orleans to 21 points for July contracts at New York. July future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 16 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.31d. per lb. on June 10, compared with 8.15d. at the close of the previous week and 25.24d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales decreased considerably during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 45,473 bales, compared with 63,159 bales the previous week and 28,002 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that there was an increased demand for certain lines of cotton goods during the week, while the demand for other lines slackened, and that the rate of consumption of raw cotton by mills continues low.

Closing Future Prices for June 11 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
July	12.31	38.43	31.20	11.85	38.46	31.58
October	13.15	35.63	30.58	12.66	35.50	30.25
December	13.62	34.53	30.25	13.08	34.50	29.90
January	13.70	33.90	30.10	13.22	33.90	29.65

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to June 10.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,015,085	6,600,301
Port stocks	1,615,069	983,460
Interior receipts	7,020,549	6,827,650
Interior stocks	1,423,858	1,025,745
Into sight	10,368,119	11,503,712
Northern spinners' takings	1,800,351	2,754,226
Southern spinners' takings	2,438,148	3,187,326
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,514,825	3,785,401

Exports for the week ending June 10 amounted to 100,975 bales compared with 108,191 bales the previous week and 65,218 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to June 10 amounted to 4,675,713 bales compared with 6,082,483 bales in 1919–20.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to June 10.

To—	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,542,926	2,952,140
France	503,734	538,000
Germany	995,220	431,192
Italy	465,018	448,604
Japan and China	484,437	908,667
Other countries	684,378	803,880
Total	4,675,713	6,082,483

Stocks of American Cotton June 10.

	1921	1920	1919	1918
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	623,000	848,000	316,000	120,000
Manchester	77,000	154,000	54,000	9,000
Continent	471,000	524,000	306,000	118,000

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for June 11, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending June 11, in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	200	250	125	225	225	250	300	200	400	200	238
Strict Good Middling	150	200	100	175	175	200	250	150	300	175	188
Good Middling	100	100	75	125	125	150	150	100	200	125	125
Strict Middling	50	50	50	75	75	75	75	50	50	50	60
Middling	**11.00**	**11.00**	**11.25**	**10.50**	**11.25**	**11.00**	**10.60**	**11.50**	**11.60**	**11.38**	**11.11**
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	125	100	75	100	100	125	150	100	125	100	110
Low Middling	275	225	175	200	200	250	275	200	250	250	230
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	375	325	250	300	400	350	375	300	350	325	335
Good Ordinary [2]	500	450	350	400	500	450	450	400	450	425	438
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	50	50	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50
Strict Middling	175	150	150	150	100	125	150	150	150	125	143
Middling [2]	300	250	250	250	150	250	250	250	250	275	248
Strict Low Middling [2]	450	350	375	350	300	350	400	400	350	375	370
Low Middling [2]	550	450	475	450	400	450	500	500	500	425	470
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	250	225	225	225	100	200	200	250	250	275	220
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	325	325	200	250	300	350	350	350	313
Middling [2]	500	500	425	450	250	400	400	400	450	400	418
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	325	275	275	275	100	250	300	300	300	300	270
Strict Middling [2]	425	375	375	375	200	350	375	400	400	375	365
Middling [2]	525	475	475	500	250	450	500	500	500	425	460
Sales for week, bales	1,686	2,913	1,199	190	7,900	1,741	9,133	12,506	3,239	4,966	[3] 45,473

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on June 10, and on the corresponding day in 1920 of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	1	1	3	9
Strict Good Middling	91	12	262	197
Good Middling	2,411	223	2,686	1,379
Strict Middling	15,607	766	15,302	3,514
Middling	46,568	2,755	24,325	4,920
Strict Low Middling	40,554	6,118	15,738	4,251
Low Middling	9,794	2,191	5,796	3,666
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,034	95	2,826	244
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,283	266	2,651	325
Good Middling Yellow Stained	34	1	3	5
Total	122,387	12,428	69,592	18,510

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on June 10, at the port of New York were 141,589 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 41,283 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 458,624 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 327,355 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans:	Cents.
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	13½
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	12½
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	13½
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	14
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	15½
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/8 ins	13
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/8 ins	14
Middling, 1 1/8 ins	15
Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 ins	16
Strict Middling, 1 1/4 ins	25
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	15
Middling, tinged, full 1 1/8 ins	14
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	18
Middling, tinged and spotted, 1 1/16 ins	16

The average premiums quoted on June 11 and for the corresponding day in 1920 in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below. The premiums are based on Middling short staple cotton at 11.38¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11.25¢ at Memphis on June 11, 1921, and 41¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis on June 12, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/32 ins	75	650	50	450
1 1/16 ins	300	2,525	325	2,650
1 3/32 ins	650	3,750	650	4,950
1 1/8 ins		4,500	875	6,000

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice with average staple is quoted at 37¢ per lb. at Savannah. A year ago the same grade of Sea Island cotton was quoted at $1.15 per lb. at that port. Latest quotations received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton are 33¢ per lb. for No. 2 grade and 32¢ for No. 3 grade f. o. b. New England mill points. Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery is quoted at 34½¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 26¼¢ per lb. for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending June 4.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Anderson, S. C	$25.00	$25.00
Bishopville, S. C	.....	20.00
Camden, S. C	20.00	18.00
Kershaw, S. C	.....	20.00
Greenville, S. C	22.00	20.00
Laurens, S. C	18.00	15.00
Manning, S. C	22.00	.....
St. Matthews, S. C	19.00	17.00
Westminster, S. C	20.00	18.00
Atlanta, Ga	24.00	21.00
Augusta, Ga	23.00	20.00
Montgomery, Ala	20.00	18.00
Memphis, Tenn	25.00	.....
Greenville, Miss	25.50	20.00
Fort Smith, Ark	20.00	.....
Little Rock, Ark	20.00	.....
New Orleans, La	16–18.00	.....
Shreveport, La	20.00	16.00
Dallas, Tex	20.00	22.00
Fort Worth, Tex	21.00	20.00
Houston, Tex	21.50	20.50

Hay and Feed

DULL TRADING AND WEAK PRICES FEATURE HAY MARKETS.

Light Buying Still the Rule—Alfalfa Prices Decline—Other Prices Mostly Unchanged.

Reports from the various hay markets as well as the producing and consuming sections indicate that the hay market continues to weaken. While receipts have increased slightly at a few of the markets the movement of hay generally is light. The demand, however, is limited to the immediate needs of the dealers and consumers who are not inclined to lay in large stocks at this season of the year. The high freight rates make present prices very low to the producers and in many sections the hay of the old crop remaining unmarketed will probably be covered up by the new crop. The "cleaning up" movement which usually occurs at this time of the year is not so large as expected at some markets.

Receipts in carloads for the weeks ending June 4 and 11 are reported as follows:

Cities.	June 11.	June 4.	Cities.	June 11.	June 4.
New York	228	62	Kansas City	131	195
Pittsburgh	64	72	Atlanta	25	26
Cincinnati	221	225	Memphis	68	85
Chicago	222	227	Los Angeles	182	140
Minneapolis			SanFrancisco	118	80
St. Paul	64	43			

Eastern Markets Quiet.

Timothy.—The general market situation on timothy is but slightly changed from last week. The supply and demand in most of the eastern markets is light but price changes have been few. In the central western markets receipts have been relatively heavy. At Cincinnati the increased receipts and a light shipping demand caused a very weak market and resulted in a price decline of $1.50 to $2. At Chicago, however, a good local demand from dealers and the stockyards absorbed the arrivals at steady prices.

Notices of shipments from country points do not indicate so large a movement as was anticipated by the dealers in the various markets and it is reported that farmers in some sections will not market more of the present crop but will put the new hay in their barns on top of the old expecting better prices during the coming year. While some markets are considerably lower the average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets does not show a decline, but is still about $24 per ton.

Southern markets are inactive. Dealers are not increasing their stocks but are buying only for their immediate needs, which are light because of good local pasturage and forage.

Alfalfa Prices Lower.

Alfalfa.—The presence of the new crop alfalfa has weakened the market situation and the average price has been lowered about $3.25 per ton during the past month. The average price of No. 1 alfalfa at 10 of the principal markets is now about $20.75 per ton. The weakness is due more to a light demand, however, than to heavy receipts for the movement has not been heavy. The first cutting generally was light in the Southwest because of drouth and frost damage and reports indicate that in some sections the second cutting is being damaged by rains. Only 50 cars were received at Kansas City during the week and these were principally of the lower grades. About the same amount was received at Memphis but the quality apparently was better. However, because of the poor demand prices suffered a heavy decline at both markets.

Prairie.—The demand for prairie continues light and price changes have been slight. The average price of No. 1 prairie is now about $15.50 per ton compared with $16 at the corresponding time last month. High freights prevent any heavy movement of prairie as hay from distant points can not be baled and shipped at prevailing prices without a loss to the producer. Receipts for the week at Kansas City were only about 15% of what they were during the corresponding week last year.

Light Receipts of Straw.

Straw.—Receipts of straw were light and prices were higher in all but one or two of the markets reporting. Rye straw is scarce and wanted in eastern markets. Prices were quoted as follows: Wheat straw—Philadelphia $17.50, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12.50, Chicago $11.50, Minneapolis $9, Omaha $8, Kansas City $9; oat straw—Philadelphia $18, Pittsburgh $15.50, Baltimore $16.50, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $13, Minneapolis $10, Omaha and Kansas City $9; rye straw—New York and Philadelphia $25, Baltimore $23, Cincinnati $18, Chicago $16. Quotations for rye straw in eastern markets are usually for straight untangled straw baled in box presses.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS JUNE 11.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.[1]	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	29.00	29.50	23.00	22.00	27.50	27.00	28.00	18.00	23.00	19.00	.....	[2]19.00	.....	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	29.00	22.00	18.50	26.50	26.50	.....	17.50	20.00	18.00	.....	[2]17.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	26.00	27.50	21.00	16.00	25.50	25.00	24.00	16.50	18.50	17.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	28.00	20.00	16.00	25.50	26.00	.....	16.00	20.00	17.00	.....	[2]16.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.00	23.50	.....	14.00	.....	25.00	.....	15.00	17.00	15.50	.....	[2]15.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	[2]15.00	.....	[2]14.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	21.00	18.00	23.00	[2]20.00	18.00	18.00	.....	19.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	19.00	17.00	21.00	[2]18.00	15.00	16.00	.....	17.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	28.50	16.50	13.00	18.00	[2]15.00	11.00	11.00	.....	15.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	16.50	13.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.50	10.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	12.00	[3]8.50	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	20.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	24.50	24.00	23.50	22.50	.....	26.50	.....	21.00	17.50	14.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	25.50	25.50	24.50	27.00	26.50	19.00	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	24.00	23.50	27.00	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	13.40	14.00	.....	.....	29.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.75	24.50	24.00	22.50	.....	30.50	.....	22.00	17.75	14.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	28.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	28.00	32.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	25.50	.....	25.00	26.00	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	19.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	40.00
Rye middlings	21.50	.....	21.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	15.00	12.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	37.00	36.50	36.00	34.50	.....	.....	.....	37.00	31.50	29.50	33.50	31.50	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	42.50	40.00	40.25	41.50	.....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.50	.....	36.00	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	38.75	38.00	38.25	39.00	32.00	33.00	29.50	35.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	[3]30.00	[3]24.00	[3]27.00	24.50	.....	[3]21.00	18.00	.....	22.00	23.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	35.78	35.00	33.71	31.93	.....	.....	.....	30.30	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	31.50	31.00	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	24.00	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	31.00	30.50	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	23.50	21.00	.....	29.50	.....	.....	[4]29.00
Dried beet pulp	28.50	25.00	28.00	25.80	41.00	37.60	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Old. [4] Rolled.

WEAK AND LIFELESS MARKET FOR FEEDSTUFFS DURING WEEK.

Winter Wheat Feed Offerings Increase—Favorable Conditions Factor in Light Demand.

The demand for wheat and other feeds during the week ending June 11 was very quiet and trading was scarcely of sufficient volume to establish representative market quotations. Reports received indicate that the main reason for this condition was the improvement of pastures by recent rains in the principal feed consuming sections of the country, particularly in New England and the eastern States. The prospects for an early improvement in the demand do not look promising because stocks of hay on farms are approximately 8,000,000 tons larger than last year and supplies of feed and forage in dealers' and farmers' hands appear ample for present requirements.

The Southeast, which has always been depended upon to import considerable feedstuffs from the Middle Western States, is at present an unimportant factor because of the tendency toward local production of feeds. The movement was light, and storage stocks showed only light reductions.

Wheat mill feeds.—Canadian offerings of wheat feeds were good and Durum feeds were quoted at $2 per ton lower than spring wheat feeds in eastern markets. The recent decline in price has caused the trade to lose confidence and most of the markets were

(Concluded on page 399, column 2.)

Grain and Seeds

UPWARD TREND TO WHEAT FUTURE PRICES DURING WEEK.

Cash Wheat Fails to Keep Up with Gains Made by Futures—Corn Quotations Remain Steady.

The wheat market during the week ending Monday, June 13, was strong and closed higher every day except one, but corn was only steady. Wheat was under the influence of new crop conditions while corn was under the weight of last autumn's huge crop, which has resulted in the supply continually keeping one lap ahead of the demand.

In the wheat market during the week the trade was confronted with these strong features: Very small supplies of old crop wheat in store and a demand that readily absorbed the daily receipts; a reduction in estimates of the winter wheat crop now being harvested; and heavy export sales of new wheat, estimated as high as 30,000,000 bus.

On June 13 Chicago July wheat touched $1.43½, an advance of 13½¢ for the week. This high point was 6¾¢ above the previous high point, recorded May 25, when the "squeeze" in May wheat was going on. The high point for Chicago September wheat in the week under review was $1.29¾, on June 13. The advance during the week was, in the main, caused by buying as a result of crop news from Kansas and Nebraska. Cash wheat, although in fair to good demand, did not keep up with the futures.

Net Price Changes Noted.

The net price changes for the week up to the close of the market on June 13 were as follows: Chicago July wheat 10¢ higher and July corn ¼¢ lower, September wheat 11¢ higher and September corn ½¢ lower; Minneapolis July wheat 9½¢ higher; Kansas City 7¾¢ higher; and Winnipeg 9¾¢ higher.

The premium on No. 2 Red Winter wheat in Chicago declined 5¢ to 7¢ during the week. On June 13 the premium was 15¢ to 18¢ over July compared with 22¢ to 23¢ the week before. The premium on No. 2 Hard Winter declined 3¢ to 4¢. On June 13 the premium was 25¢ to 26¢ over July compared with 28¢ to 30¢ the week before.

Cash corn prices were slightly lower compared with the future the week before. On June 13 No. 3 Mixed corn and No. 3 Yellow corn sold at 1¢ to 1½¢ under July. Closing future prices in the different markets on June 13 were as follows: Chicago July wheat $1.40 and July corn 64¾¢, September wheat $1.27⅝ and September corn 65⅜¢; Minneapolis July wheat $1.41½, Kansas City $1.30¼; and Winnipeg $1.81¼.

Demand for cash wheat at Kansas City was rather slow during the week, yet it commanded a big premium. No. 2 Hard Winter sold at 28¢ to 29¢ over Kansas City July.

Flour Trade Reported Dull.

Minneapolis reported flour trade as dull, but there was a good demand for wheat. Premiums on cash wheat over Minneapolis July were as follows: No. 3 Dark Northern 25¢ to 45¢ and Choice No. 1 Dark Northern 50¢ to 58¢, No. 2 Dark Northern 20¢ to 40¢, and Choice No. 2 48¢.

Black rust was reported in Iowa and Nebraska on June 11 and caused a flurry in the wheat pit on that day and again on June 13. The reports naturally caused apprehension regarding the spring wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Reports of the condition of spring wheat have so far been generally favorable. Harvest is reported as progressing rapidly in Kansas. Harvest in southern Nebraska usually begins the first week in July, but reports indicate that it may be a little earlier this season.

There was an increase of 1,736,000 bus. of wheat for the week in the visible supply. The total on June 13 was 10,070,000 bus. compared with 31,952,000 a year ago.

Corn Receipts Decrease.

Receipts of corn at the terminal markets decreased somewhat toward the close of the week, but were still far in excess of those of a year ago. Country offerings of corn were reported as moderate. The visible supply statement issued on June 13 showed an increase of 3,101,000 bus. for the week, bringing the total up to 21,949,000 bus. compared with 2,628,000 a year ago.

A cable report from Liverpool said that Broomhall estimated the surplus of wheat of the world's exporting countries at the beginning of the season at 720,000,000 bus. The report further stated that shipments to date have amounted to 516,000,000 bus., leaving 204,000,000 available up to July 31, which is generally accepted by statisticians in Europe as the end of the crop season.

A commercial report stated that Australia has exported 61,936,000 bus. of wheat since Jan. 1. The crop year in the Southern Hemisphere is the same as the calendar year. Australia has been a heavy exporter of late. Exports have so far exceeded Australia's annual prewar average by about 13,000,000 bus. For the five-year period preceding the war Australia's average was 50,000,000 bus. a year.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending June 11:					
Atlantic ports[1]	750	511	180	160	154
Gulf ports[2]	2,824	88	9	.....	27
Pacific ports[3]	754	.....	.....	103	.....
Total	4,328	599	189	263	181
Previous week	6,208	648	565	78	479
July 1, 1920 to June 11, 1921	258,356	38,245	3,772	20,430	34,407

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

Imports of Alfalfa Seed from Argentina Total 250,000 Pounds.

During the week ending June 11, 250,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed were received at the port of New York from Argentina. Imports of red clover seed continued fairly heavy, 209,000 lbs. from France arriving at New York and 264,000 lbs. from Germany arriving at Baltimore.

Other imports during the week, all at New York, were: 44,000 lbs. of crimson clover seed from Germany, 6,600 lbs. of white clover from Holland, and approximately 100,000 lbs. of sunflower and 750,000 lbs. of canary seed from Argentina.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily average of cash sales at certain markets. Week ending Friday, June 10.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	172	.....	170	171	173¾	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	163¾	160½	160	161½	166	167½
	No. 2	.....	157½	159½	.....	164¼	164½
Red Winter	No. 1	157	152½	153	155	.....	.....
	No. 2	.....	152½	156	.....	159½	.....
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	177	170	177	173	170	181
	No. 2	157	163	162	165	165	172
	No. 3	157	149	150	152	153	157
	No. 4	142	138	137	136	136	138
Northern Spring	No. 2	.....	150	.....	151	175	159
	No. 3	.....	.....	142	151	150	.....
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	158	155	.....	159	165	167
	No. 2	158	156	159½	160	165	168
	No. 3	158	156¾	159	159	166½	167¾
	No. 4	155	155	155¾	156	165	168
Hard Winter	No. 1	153⅜	150	152½	151⅜	156⅝	156⅜
	No. 2	152½	149⅝	149⅞	151⅛	156½	157⅜
	No. 3	.....	148	149½	152	156	156½
	No. 4	149	146	.....	148⅜	154	152
Red Winter	No. 1	.....	155	152½	150	153⅜	155⅝
	No. 2	152	152½	150½	148	153⅜	153
	No. 3	148	147½	150½	147	152½	.....
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	163	159½	162½	162¼	164	158
	No. 2	160	157½	162	161¼	163	155½
	No. 3	159	156	159½	156¼	162	154

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	64⅜	64⅝	64½	62⅝	62	61⅝
	No. 2	64⅜	64⅝	64½	62⅝	62	61⅝
	No. 3	64	64½	64	.....	.....	.....
Yellow	No. 1	64⅝	64⅝	64½	62⅝	62	61⅝
	No. 2	64½	64⅝	64½	62½	62	61⅝
	No. 3	63¾	64⅛	64	62	61½	61
	No. 4	.....	64	62½	59¾	61½	59½
Mixed	No. 1	64¼	64⅛	64¼	62¼	61½	61½
	No. 2	64	64½	64½	62	61½	61½
	No. 3	64½	.....	64½	61½	61	60½
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 1	57½	56⅞	56½	54⅝	55	54⅝
	No. 2	56	56½	56¼	55	54½	53½
	No. 3	55½	54⅝	55⅝	52½	50½	51⅝
Kansas City.							
White	No. 1	58	57½	58	57½	58	58⅜
	No. 2	58	57½	58	57½	57⅜	58½
	No. 3	.....	55	.....	56½	.....	57½
Yellow	No. 1	58	57⅝	57⅜	56¼	56⅜	.....
	No. 2	57½	57½	57⅜	56¾	56¼	55½
Mixed	No. 1	.....	56⅞	57	56¾	56	55
	No. 2	56½	56⅜	56½	56½	56	55
	No. 3	55½	55½	56	.....	54	.....
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	63½	63½	63⅜	62¾	62½	61½
	No. 2	63	62⅞	63⅜	61¼	61½	61½
	No. 3	61	62¼	62	.....	.....	60½
Yellow	No. 1	62	62½	62½	61½	61	60½
	No. 2	61½	62	62	61	61	59¾
	No. 3	.....	61½	61	60	58½	58½
	No. 4	58½	60	60	59	58	.....

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	40	39½	38¾	38	37¾	37½
	No. 2	39⅞	39½	38½	38	37½	37¼
	No. 3	38½	38¼	37⅝	37	36½	36
	No. 4	38½	37⅞	37½	35	35¾	35½
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	36⅞	36½	35⅞	35½	34½	34½
	No. 3	35¼	35½	35	34½	34	33½
	No. 4	.....	35	34½	33½	33½	.....
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	39	38½	38	37	37	37
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	40½	39⅞	40	39½	39	38½
	No. 2	40⅛	39½	39⅜	38¾	38⅜	38¾
	No. 3	39½	39⅛	38⅞	38¼	38½	37½
	No. 4	39½	39	.....	37½	37	37

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
No. 2		.....	139	140	.....	141	145
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	132	132	130	129	133	136

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Wheat	July	131½	130½	129⅞	132	135	136
	Sept.	116	116½	117	117	117½	118⅜
Corn	July	64⅝	64⅞	64	62⅞	62¼	62⅝
	Sept.	65⅞	66	65	64	63⅜	62½
Oats	July	39½	39½	38⅝	38¼	37½	37⅛
	Sept.	41½	41½	40½	40	39½	38⅝
Kansas City.							
Wheat	July	123⅞	123⅜	122½	124⅝	127	127½
	Sept.	110	111⅓	111½	111¼	113⅜	111⅓
Corn	July	57⅓	58	56⅔	56¼	55⅞	55⅛
	Sept.	60⅓	60⅞	59⅞	59⅛	58⅔	57⅜
Oats	July	39⅝	39⅝	38¼	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞
	Sept.	.....	.....	.....	39⅜	38⅛	38

SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS SEED LESS THAN IN 1920.

Prospective Production, 350,000 Bushels of Rough Cured Seed—Stripping Commenced June 1.

From present indications the total supply of Kentucky bluegrass seed available for sowing the coming season will be about 40% less than that of last year. Old stocks of choice 21-lb. seed are reported to be practically exhausted and the carryover of light-weight seed small. Based on data collected by the U. S. Bureau of Markets during the first week of June, it is estimated that the total production of Kentucky bluegrass seed this year will be about 350,000 bus. of rough cured seed compared with 525,000 bus. in 1920. Although this year's crop of rough seed in Kentucky will probably show 10% to 15% greater shrinkage than the 1920 crop, the 1921 Missouri crop is expected to run 20% higher in clean seed, and the total production of clean seed this year compared with 1920 probably will be in the same proportion as rough-cured seed, or 175,000 bus. compared with 270,000 bus.

Kentucky Crop Very Small.

The production of Kentucky bluegrass seed in Kentucky this year is estimated to be the smallest since 1913. Present indications point to a harvest in this State of approximately 175,000 bus. of rough-cured seed compared with 400,000 bus. last year. Stripping started a week or ten days earlier than last year and was in full progress on June 2 with weather favorable for curing. The acreage that will be stripped this year is considerably less than last year. However, comparisons are difficult to make because pastures are spotted. With prevailing high prices as an incentive, an excessive number of strippers available, and satisfactory labor obtainable at wages 50% to 65% less than last year it is expected that every acre promising a profitable yield will be stripped.

The anticipated yield per acre is about 60% of that of last year. Warm weather during March which promoted early, rank growth was followed by freezes during April and the first week of May which in many cases either blasted or killed the early seed stems. The seed stalks are uneven in height and white clover is much more prevalent than usual, making it difficult to operate the strippers efficiently. It is the opinion of the majority of cleaners that the seed will shrink 50% in cleaning, indicating that it is light weight.

Buyers of standing acreages have not been active this year because of the uneven stand of plants and consequent uncertain yields. Rough cured seed for August delivery was traded in early at $1.50 to $1.75 per bu. but advanced to $2 when stripping started.

In the Missouri territory, which includes a small part of Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, the production of Kentucky blue grass seed this year will depend upon the length of time the limited number of strippers can operate, as the high price offered by cleaners is an inducement to put every available stripper in operation. The use of the motor truck in transporting strippers to pastures in distant localities which promise higher yields also is a factor tending to a larger harvest in that section this year. A conservative estimate places the prospective production at 175,000 bus. to 200,000 bus. of rough cured seed compared with revised estimates of 125,000 bus. to 150,000 bus. last year.

Stripping started June 1, a week to 10 days earlier than normal, and was at its height June 6. Cool weather prevailed and the strippers were operated at capacity. The growing Kentucky blue grass seed crop in that section was affected by unfavorable weather conditions in much the same manner as in Kentucky. However, the seed stalks, while thin on the ground, are longer and more even and the fields are clean of weeds and contain practically no white clover. As a result, shrinkage in cleaning is not expected to be over 40% compared with 60% last year.

The acreage has been purchased outright in many instances at prices ranging from 75¢ to $1.50 per acre. Where the grower would not sell, the acreage is stripped for one-half of the seed obtained. Contract prices for rough cured seed, August delivery opened at $1.25 to $1.50 per bu. but soon advanced to $2. Growers are selling freely at the latter price but a few are holding for $2.50.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 397.)

exceedingly dull. The expectation of reduced freight rates continues to be an important factor in the demand for future requirements. Winter wheat feed offerings increased. Leading city mills in Baltimore and other markets reduced their prices and while bran and middlings were nominally quoted at $14.75 and $15, respectively, in Minneapolis, jobbers in that market reported that a few bids at $14 and $14.50 were accepted. Bids by the eastern trade of $15.80 for a few thousand tons of bran in the Chicago market were considered too low. Argentine middlings were quoted at $18 f. o. b. Philadelphia. Stocks were good and the movement fair. Heavy wheat feed was in poor request though middlings were steadier than bran.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Trading in cottonseed meal and cake remained dull in spite of the recent decline. Jobbers anticipating a light summer demand because of ample stocks in the interior were discounting prices sharply. In Chicago 43% meal could be bought at $38 and $38.50 while mill agents were quoting $40.50 and in Washington and Baltimore 36% meal was offered at $36.50. Hulls were in poor demand and stocks were heavy. The after-planting season crush has increased mill supplies in a few sections and offerings were good. No improvement in the export demand was reported. Stocks in Savannah, Ga., were large.

Linseed meal and cake.—The present supply of meal and cake is considered normal but the demand is less than usual at this season of the year. The export demand is fairly good. The market is inclined to be weaker as mills are making concessions and jobbers are quoting about $1 below mill prices.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was poor. Buffalo resellers who have large stocks are quoting below mill prices. Most of the mills are well sold up and therefore in a position to hold prices firm. For July shipment a slightly higher price is asked than for June shipment. While summer feeding may strengthen conditions the possibility of a shortage of supplies is slight. Quotations were unchanged from the previous week.

Hominy feed.—Offerings of hominy feed for future shipment are good. Movement, demand and stocks are light and most of the mills are sold up for June. The demand was quiet and because of lower grain prices both yellow and white hominy were quoted about 50¢ lower than last week. Stocks in dealers' hands were generally good.

Alfalfa meal.—The arrivals of new crop alfalfa meal at Kansas City and other important markets are increasing and are of very good quality. Stocks of old crop meal are light. Production in Colorado continues light but Kansas City, California, and other sections report a slight improvement. Because of the scarcity of No. 1 meal in the Chicago market and the consequent demand for No. 2 meal, the latter grade advanced to $22. New choice New Mexico meal is offered in that market at $27 with few takers. Prices generally were firm and the movement light. Reduced freight rates on molasses resulted in a decline of about $2 in the price of alfalfa mixed feeds but lower prices failed to stimulate the demand.

Beet pulp.—The outward movement of beet pulp from the principal shipping sections is still limited but the local demand improved slightly. Prices are still considered too high by the trade in comparison with those prevailing for other feeds. New Jersey, southeastern New York, Georgia, and Florida appear to be the best outlets at present. New crop beet pulp is expected to arrive about Nov. 1 from Holland.

Plan to Ship Canadian Prairie Wheat Via Panama Canal Receives Encouragement.

The plan to ship Canadian prairie wheat to Europe via the Panama Canal has received much encouragement from the attention given the arrival of the S. S. *Buenos Aires* with 3,000 tons of wheat from Vancouver, according to a statement in the London Times Trade Supplement.

Some experts feared that the rapid change from the temperature of northern latitudes to that of the Tropics and back again would prove injurious to the wheat. The success of the venture, however, has been sufficient to demonstrate clearly the feasibility of the Vancouver-Panama route for grain as far as climatic conditions are concerned.

There is at Vancouver a Government elevator with a capacity of 1,250,000 bus., capable of handling 60,000 bus. of grain an hour. The difficulty of the railways in transporting the grain crop eastward in the short time between harvest and the close of navigation on the Great Lakes, is increasing yearly, as the area devoted to grain crops becomes larger. Therefore the advantages offered by the western route, where there is ice-free water all the year round, are especially attractive.

French Government Encourages Flax Cultivation in Morocco.

The French Government is at present deeply interested in flax growing in Morocco, according to the American consul at La Rochelle, France. The closing of the Russian flax markets has compelled French manufacturers to seek other sources for raw flax. The French linen industry was one of the principal users of Russian flax before the war. The Government is actively supporting the efforts toward developing new sources for raw materials and toward making spinners and manufacturers independent of other countries for their supplies.

There were 2,837,108 more calf and kip skins on hand in the United States on Mar. 1 than on the corresponding date in 1919.

Foreign Markets

AUSTRALIAN WOOL DISPOSAL PLAN FACED BY NEW PROBLEMS.

Disagreement Over Methods to be Followed in Monthly Auction Sales Reported to Exist.

New difficulties have arisen in the negotiations conducted between Australia and England with a view to establishing a basis for regulating the sales of Australian wool in those countries, according to information submitted by the American consul at London. Those connected with the different branches of the trade claim that the official purpose of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association to maintain and possibly to increase the trade relations between Australia and the United Kingdom in wool and wool products has not been realized.

This association was formed early in 1921 by the Imperial and Commonwealth Governments to dispose of the 2,500,000 bales of wool left over after the termination of the Imperial wool purchase contract in June, 1920. The work of the new association was to be conducted on agency terms with due regard to the legitimate interests of the growers and the British consumers. (See THE MARKET REPORTER for Apr. 23, p. 272).

The difficulty is reported to have been brought about through the failure to agree on the quantities of wool to be offered at auctions in both countries. Both sides agree that the quantities of wool offered from month to month must be limited so as to bear some relation to consumptive demand. When it comes to fixing the quantity and dividing it between the various groups of sellers, however, it has been found impossible to arrive at any agreement.

The president of the board or trade stated in the House of Commons on May 2, 1921, that "the unsold stock of wool in the United Kingdom forming part of the Imperial purchase consists approximately of 430,000 bales of New Zealand wool belonging entirely to the Government, and 1,050,000 bales of Australian wool, of which half belongs to the Government and half to the British Wool Realization Association, representing the Australian growers." In connection with the foregoing the consul mentioned that a cable was received from Australia dated Apr. 30, 1920, stating that the unsold stocks of wool in that country amounted to 4,000,000 bales.

COTTON ACREAGE IN EGYPT.

(Concluded from front page.)

round numbers 300,000,000 lbs. In view of the decreased area now under cotton the 1921 production is estimated at about 500,000,000 lbs., provided normal conditions prevail during the present crop year. With normal conditions the 1921–22 cotton season will open with about 800,000,000 lbs. of cotton to be disposed of—the total of the probable carryover and the estimated production from the plants now in the ground. This quantity is much greater than has been available at the opening of any previous cotton year. Should sales revive between now and Sept. 1 this estimate would be reduced, but at the present time there is nothing to indicate that a sufficient quantity of cotton will be sold this summer to alter the above figures materially.

SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY TARIFF RATES ON LEADING FARM PRODUCTS COMPARED WITH RATES UNDER 1913 TARIFF ACT.

The rates of duty established by the emergency tariff act on the principal agricultural commodities and the corresponding duties, if any, levied under the tariff act of 1913 are shown in the following summary of the new tariff schedule. For fractional rates of duty and complete interpretative and qualifying provisions of the emergency tariff act, however, the complete schedule as published in the act should be consulted.

The rates of duty imposed by the emergency tariff act are to remain in force for a period of six months from May 27, 1921, the effective date of the act.

Under the provisions of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, concluded on Dec. 11, 1902, Cuban products imported into the United States are entitled to a reduction of 20 % of the prescribed rates.

Par.	Commodity.	Tariff act, 1913.	Emergency tariff act.
1	Wheat	Free	35¢ per bu.
2	Wheat flour and semolina	....do	20% ad valorem.
3	Flaxseed	20¢ per bu	30¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.
4	Corn or maize	Free	15¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.
5	Beans[1]	25¢ per bu	2¢ per lb.
6	Peanuts or ground beans:		
	Shelled	¾¢ per lb	3¢ per lb.
	Unshelled	¾¢ per lb	Do.
7	Potatoes	Free	25¢ per bu. of 60 lbs.
8	Onions	20¢ per bu. of 57 lbs	40¢ per bu. of 57 lbs.
9	Rice	½¢ to 1¢ per lb	1¢ to 2¢ per lb.
	Rice flour, rice meal, and rice broken.	½¢ per lb.	½¢ per lb.
	Paddy rice	¾¢ per lb	¾¢ per lb.
10	Lemons:		
	In packages	18¢ to 70¢ per pkg	2¢ per lb.
	In bulk	½¢ per lb	Do.
11	Vegetable oils:		
	Peanut	6¢ per gal	20¢ per gal.
	Cottonseed oil	Free	20¢ per gal.
	Coconut oil—		
	Crude	....do	Do.
	Refined	3½¢ per lb	Do.
	Soy-bean	Free	Do.
	Olive oil—		
	Bulk	20¢ per gal	40¢ per gal.
	In containers	30¢ per gal	50¢ per gal.
12	Cattle	Free	30% ad valorem.
13	Sheep	....do	$1 to $2 per head.
14	Meats:		
	Fresh or frozen—		
	Beef and veal	....do	2¢ per lb.
	Lamb and mutton	....do	Do.
	Pork	....do	Do.
	All kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for.	....do	25% ad valorem.
15	Live stock for breeding	....do	Free.
16	Cotton, staple of 1⅛ in. or more	....do	7¢ per lb.
17	Manufactures of cotton	Various	7¢ per lb. in addition to the rates on cotton goods imposed by existing law.
18	Wool:		
	Unwashed	Free	15¢ per lb.
	Washed	....do	30¢ per lb.
	Scoured	....do	45¢ per lb.
19	Manufactures of wool and wool advanced beyond washed or scoured condition.	Various	45¢ per lb. in addition to the rates on woolen goods imposed by existing law.
20	Sugars:		
	Not over 75°	0.985¢	1.16¢ per lb.
	Each additional degree	Various	0.04¢ per lb.
	Molasses—		
	Under 40°	15% ad valorem	24% ad valorem.
	Above 40°	2½¢ to 4½¢ per gal	3½¢ to 7¢ per gal.
21	Butter and butter substitutes	2½¢ per lb	6¢ per lb.
22	Cheese and cheese substitutes	20% ad valorem	23% ad valorem.
23	Milk:		
	Fresh	Free	2¢ per gal.
	Cream	....do	5¢ per gal.
24	Milk preserved or condensed	....do	2¢ per lb.
	Sugar of milk	....do	5¢ per lb.
25	Tobacco[2]	$1.85 and $2.50 per lb	$2.35 and $3 per lb.
		35¢ and 50¢ per lb	35¢ and 50¢ per lb.
26	Apples	10¢ per bu. of 50 lbs	30¢ per bu.
27	Cherries:		
	Green or ripe	....do	3¢ per lb.
	Preserved in brine or otherwise.	Free	Do.
28	Olives:		
	In solution	15¢ per gal	25¢ per gal.
	Not in solution	....do	3¢ per lb.

[1] Beans provided for in paragraph 197 of the 1913 tariff act, "Beans and lentils not specially provided for."

[2] Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15% of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, $2.35 per lb.; if stemmed, $3 per lb.; filler tobacco not specially provided for in this section, if unstemmed, 35¢ per b.; if stemmed, 50¢ per lb.

United States Ships Pure Bred Cattle to Northern France.

One of the means for the rehabilitation of the devastated sections of northern France is the shipment of pure-bred Holstein bulls from America, reports the American consul at Havre. The first consignment of 83 bulls and 1 cow, shipped by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to the French minister for the devastated regions, arrived in Havre on May 12 on board the American steamship *Coronado*. It is reported that altogether from 750 to 1,000 pure-bred bulls will be shipped to France.

The number of cattle in New Zealand on Mar. 31, 1920, was 3,101,945, compared with 2,020,171 on the corresponding date in 1914.

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